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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

INDIA TEAM FOR ENGLAND SELECTED

Formidable Combination On Paper

Vizianagaram Kumar To Lead Band Of 17

PATIALA YUVRAJ SELECTED, BUT UNABLE TO JOIN

Amarsingh, Jehangir Khan And Dilawar Hussain Available For Tests And Important Matches

NEW DELHI, February 16.

The Cricket Board of Control, to-day, selected the following team to tour England:—

Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram (Captain),	Mushtaq Ali,
Major C. K. Nayudu,	Meherhomji,
Wazir Ali,	L. P. Jai,
Mohd Nissar,	S. Bannerji,
Amar Nath,	M. J. Gopalan,
Merchant,	Palia,
Baqa Jilani,	Hindlekar,
Amir Elahi,	S. M. Hussain,
	Ramaswamy.

The Yuvraj of Patiala was also selected but he is unable to go to England for private reasons.

AVAILABLE FOR TESTS

Amarsingh, Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain will be available in England for the Tests and other important matches.

Mr. Brittain Jones will be the manager of the team.

—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 16)

Muslims And Their Political Future

Aga Khan's Retrospective Survey

Why Muslims Asked For Maximum Reforms

NEW DELHI, February 16.

To define the attitude which the Indian Muslims adopt regarding the future of Indian Politics, a large number of Muslim leaders met under the Chairmanship of H. H. the Aga Khan.

Among those present were Sir Fazli Hussain, the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir A. H. Guznavi, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Sir Mehr Shah, Sir G. H. Hidayatulla, Sir Mohd. Yakub, Sir Sofat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Abdul Quadir of Badaun, K. B. Haji Rahimbuksh, Mr. S. M. Habib, Mr. Mushirhussein Kidwai, Mr. Shafi Daudi, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hafiz, the Hon. Mr. Mohd. Suhrawardi, Sir Yamin Khan, Nawab of Jamshedali, the Hon. Padsha Sahib, Mr. Abdullah Haroon, Nawab Mahomed Hayat Khan, the Raja of Salimpur, Dr. Ziauddin Allabuksh Tiwana, Mr. Azharali, Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, Mr. Mir Maqbool, Haji Rashid Ahmed, Mr. S. N. Abdullah, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhary, Haji Sattar Sait, Mr. Badrul Hasan and Mr. Mazruddin.

His Highness the Aga Khan read out the following statement at the meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference:—

"The first half of the 19th century saw the sovereignty of India pass out from Muslim hands into British hands. The responsibility for events in 1857 was laid at the door of Muslims, and this made a thoughtful section of them think about their future position in India. It took Indian Muslims a quarter of a century to make up their minds and the result of was the great Sir Syed Ahmadkhan of Aligarh's policy of concentrating on education and avoiding political agitation of an acute kind. A few Muslims joined the Indian National Congress, but the community as a whole stood apart.

"As a reaction to 20 years of inactivity, the All-India Muslim League came into being in 1906, and the co-operation between the Congress and the League culminated in their agreement in 1916, which formed the basis of the Montford Reforms.

Thus in the first decade of the 20th century, the Muslim India reconsidered their policy, and in the second decade, formulated a new one. Had it not been for the world war, things may have been different, but the problem of political advance was pressing, and the Indian Muslims decided that, despite being in a minority in India, they would not stand in the way of their motherland placing before herself the goal of Self-Government. The Indian Muslisms realised that most of them were of the same blood as their Hindu brethren, that many of them were of mixed blood, and those who had come to India with the Muslims invaders had settled down in India for many centuries, and had made India their home, and had no home outside India, that they were natives of India just as their Hindu brethren were the natives of India. The mere fact that they professed a religion which was professed by the inhabitants of other countries also made no difference. Just as the Afghans would not like Arabian domination and Arabs did not like Turkish domination.

There is no occasion for any one to doubt the genuine feeling of Indian Muslims of Indian nationalism. Our cultural and spiritual links with Muslims in other countries do not, and cannot, prevent us from followng considerably the purely national programmes for Self-Government. Having made their choice they were ready for political advance, and the 1916 Agreement between the League and the Congress was the result. The Hindu leaders assured the Muslim leaders their religious and cultural integrity, and readily agreed to separate representation through separate electorates, and assured Muslim leaders of adequate representation in future, as the Muslim community took to politics. Unfortunately, co-operation did not last long.

"What would Muslims do in the matter of further reforms? The Muslim leaders gave this matter their most careful consideration, and came to the conclusion that they were in a minority, and at that a weak minority. Though the attitude of their powerful sister community had been cold and distant, their patriotism and their sense of self-respect and honour did not permit their going back on their ideal of Self-Government for their country. So they decided to ask for the maximum reforms, and to this object they adhered all along. They knew that provincial autonomy in the Central Provinces, Bihar, Madras, Bombay and Assam would spell ruin for them, if worked in a communal spirit, but they hoped a better sense would prevail, and all communities would work for the betterment of their Motherland, instead of against each other, and in return they only wanted to have the satisfaction of being a majority community in the Frontier Province the Punjab, Sind, and Bengal, knowing full well that their majority in the Punjab and Bengal was only nominal, while the Frontier Province, on account of its geographical position and the economic condition, was not likely to have much of real provincial autonomy. Thus the Muslims were not improving their communal position in any way, but still they were for political advance. They stood for this political advance, solely from the national motive. Their objective, therefore, in the matter of representations was to secure such a position as would enable them to have a majority in the legislature of four provinces. They succeeded in the case of three provinces, but failed in the case of Bengal.—A. P.

BEGINNING OF THE END?

Way Cleared For Mr. Jinnah's Peace Mission To Lahore

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The path has been cleared for Mr. Jinnah's peace mission to Lahore by the decision of the Muslim meeting in Badshahi Mosque this evening, to suspend the present Jatha movement from Friday next, when, it is expected, Mr. Jinnah will arrive to take charge of the situation, at a public meeting in a Muslim mosque. Mr. Gauba will leave for Delhi, to-night, to convey the decision to Mr. Jinnah and arrange the programme in consultation with him.—A. P.

Lahore Muslim Invitation For Settling Shahidgunj Dispute

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

A large gathering of Muslims at Badshahi Mosque this afternoon decided to invite Mr. Jinnah to settle Shahidgunj dispute, expressing fullest confidence in him and willingness to abide by his decision.

Mr. K. L. Gauba M.L.A. and Mr. Inayatullah addressed the gathering explaining the purpose of Mr. Jinnah's proposed visit.

Mr. Inayatullah hinted that after hearing from Mr. Jinnah the present movement would be suspended.

Mr. Inayatullah will now enter into communication with Mr. Jinnah.

The Muslim congregation also expresessd satisfaction with the decision in the Pir Kakushah tomb case.

There was an incident during the meeting when a member of the congregation assaulted another, taking the latter to be a C. I. D. constable. The victim who was injured in the nose left the mosque and reported the matter to police.

On the conclusion of the meeting a batch of five Muslims proceeded to Shahidgunj and they were arrested.—A.P.

Malta's New Governor And C.-in-C.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Sir Charles Bonhan-Carter has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, in succession to General Sir David Campbell, who is permitted to relinquish the post for reasons of health.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS M.L.A. DEAD

Bardaloi Passes Away Peacefully After A Month's Illness

GAUHATI, February 16.

Mr. Nabin Chandra Bardaloi, M.L.A., from Gauhati (Assam), who had been suffering from diabetic complications for more than a month and lately from cellulitis peacefully expired this morning at 9-30. He retained consciousness till the last moment and took his last parting farewell from his numerous friends and followers present by his bed side. His condition grew worse since yesterday and he was rapidly sinking.—United Press.

Mr. Bardoloi was uthe leader of Assam and his loss is mourned by all, the town observing hartal. His funeral takes place in his native place.—A. P.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's Tribute

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, referring to the sad death of Mr. N. C. Bardoloi, in an interview said:

"Mr. Bardoloi was distinguished by two great qualities, viz., candour and courage, coupled with a very high sense of patriotic duty. He lived and died an "uncrowned king of Assam". We not only lose a valued friend but the country loses a genuine and sincere worker in struggle which is daily getting keener and keener."

REDUCTION OF CUT ACCEPTED

STNAZAIRE, Feb. 15.

The new strike is settled and work is being resumed on Monday as a result of compromise whereby the lower paid workers will accept a reduction of two-and-half per cent, raising five per cent in case of higher paid workers.—Reuter.

Attachments In Bardoli

Fine "Recovery" Though Period Was Served Out In Jail

SALT ACT ARRESTS IN SURAT

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Police made attachments of some movable property including grains at the residence of four Raniparaj peasants in Bardoli Taluka in order to recover fines imposed upon them during last Civil Disobedience campaign.

It is understood that these persons have already served the term of their imprisonment in lieu of fine.

Two Arrests

Two persons have been arrested in Jalalpur for alleged breach of the Salt Act. It is alleged that they were seen by police selling salt late in the evening. The salt is stated to have been obtained from natural deposits on the sea-shore. And so they were arrested.

Small-pox epidemic has spread throughout the district and so far 105 cases are reported. Health department is taking precautionary measures and is advising people to get themselves inoculated.

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive here on 20th morning 'en route' to Bardoli and Wardha. No public engagements are kept during his two hours' stay in the city. He is staying at Bardoli for two days mainly to acquaint himself with the village work that is going on there.

CANADA BEATS U. S. A. IN ICE HOCKEY

Olympic European Titles For Great Britain

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CARMISCH, Feb. 16

In Ice Hockey Canada beat United States by 1/0, thus Great Britain will win the World Olympic European titles.

Birger and Ruud of Norway won the special ski jump with jumps of 75 and 75.5 metres and 23/2 points respectively.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Britain secured five points, Canada four, and United States three. Only results of the final pool were counted, except where the teams already met in the semi-final pools. These did not meet again in the final, but the semi-final result was counted. Thus Britain had not to replay with Canada in the final.

BURMA CR. L. ACT TO BE THROWN OUT

Non-Official M.L.Cs. To Oppose Extension Of Measure

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

It is understood that U. Khin Maung, M.L.C., will move a motion of no-confidence in both the Education and Forest Ministers during the current session of the Burma Legislative Council.

It is further learnt that all non-official parties in the Council will oppose the introduction of the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1936, which seeks the extension of the Act by another five years.

It will be recalled that a similar Bill introduced in 1931 was rejected by the House but was certified by the Governor.—United Press.

Air Race Robbed Of All Interest

AMAZING HANDICAPS ON FAST MACHINES

Lesson Worth Bearing In Mind By Authorities

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".

The memorable Air Race, which brought triumph to three Indians, with their Moth machines, has thrilled the country and has aroused great enthusiasm for aviation in India.

All the high-powered machines were heavily swamped, and though the organisers intended that the race should have an exciting and close finish, the interval between the first machine and the last to arrive was more than 2 hours, through no fault of the pilots, nor for want of skill on their part, as the last arrival was also the recipient of the trophy for the fastest timing.

With the experience now gained, it is possible that next year, the handicaps may be more equitably adjusted, taking into consideration the loss of power factor in the flying conditions in India.

It is considered by aviation enthusiasts that the race has fulfilled only one object, namely, of exciting thrills in the people all over the country. It ultimately proved to be a race of the Moth 'planes which are familiar to the Indians for the last five or six years. The latest types of fast machines, such as the Miles Hawk, the B. A. Eagle, the Percival Gull should have been given a brighter prospect of ranking in the race, instead of damping their enthusiasm, according to one section.

AMAZING HANDICAPS.

For instance, when the handicaps and starting time were announced for the second day from Bombay, many a jaw dropped at the amazing interval of 3 hours, 40 minutes, between the departure of the first 'plane and the last 'plane. And the result proved to be quite as fantastic. When Vaughan Folwer flying his fast "Eagle" left Jodhpur, it was 16-15 (I.S.T.), and within 6 1/2 minutes, Lieut-Misri Chand was landing at Delhi nearly 325 miles away! And he was given a handicap of 2 hours, 14 minutes, over Lieut-Misri Chand's Moth, at start at Bombay, and Fowler was called upon to make it up between Bombay and Jodhpur—a distance of about 500 miles!

RACE ROBBED OF INTEREST

This erratic handicapping had robbed the racing of its edge, while the race itself came down to a question merely of a tussle between the old Moths.

It was a tribute to the sporting spirit of the pilots of the faster machines, who flew the rest of the distance from Jodhpur to Delhi, though it became obvious already half on their way to Jodhpur from Ahmedabad that it was humanly impossible to win the race unless a miracle had happened, and the miracle did not happen!

The Bombay fliers, Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Vincent, both distinguished themselves, one being able to find the third place despite the handicap ill-luck imposed on him, by way of forced-landing twice, at Poona, which cost him certainly the second rank and probably the first one.

HOW FAST MACHINES FARED.

Mr. Vincent among the pilots of the fast machines was the only one who could keep up almost to the top-speed at which he was handicapped. He was handicapped at 150 miles an hour, and he maintained an average speed of 148.3 miles an hour. And yet he arrived at Delhi at 17-42 (I.S.T.), nearly an hour, 15 minutes later than the first 'plane to arrive, and nearly 42 minutes later than the expected time. Capt. Muir was behind the handicap speed of 172 miles an hour, and was able to reach an average speed of 162 miles. So was Vaughan. Fowler who was handicapped at 153, but got an average of 141 miles an hour, and Gardner flying the passenger 'plane Short Scion was only one mile behind the handicap speed, his average being 124 miles an hour, quite good for a passenger 'plane.

LESSON OF RACE.

The lesson of the race for the present seems to be that the Moths still are able to obtain favourable handicaps, and the organisers of the race should make further attempts to have a more comprehensive idea of flying conditions in India, which are unfavourable for high-speed machines, so that they can place handicaps which would make the racing keener, and keep up the hopes of the fliers till the finishing line.

HANDICAP AND AVERAGE SPEEDS

Following are the top speeds at which the competitors were handicapped and the average speed maintained by them on the first day respectively:

Mr. Dube 100 and 96.4. Mr. Gadgil 106 and 112 Sir A. W. Macrobert 100 and 96.2, Lt. Misrichand 106 and 114, Mr. A.C. Gazdar, 117 and 114, Mr. Gardner 125 and 120, Mr. Vincent 150 and 143.5, Mr. Vaughan Fowler 153 and 137, Capt. Muir 172 and 153.

Thus it will be seen that Lt. Misrichand and Mr. Gadgil were the only two competitors who maintained a higher speed than they were handicapped at.—A.P.

COMPLETE RESULTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

In the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race the following are complete results:—

(1) Misri Chand arrived at 16/21-1/2; speed 116.5 miles per hour.

(2) G. V. Gadgil arrived at 16/35; speed 114.6 miles per hour.

(3) A. C. Gazdar arrived at 17/06; speed 121.5 miles per hour.

(4) S. K. Dube arrived at 17/41; speed 100 miles per hour.

(5) N. Vincent arrived at 17/42; speed 148.3 miles per hour.

(6) C. E. Gardner arrived at 17/43; speed 124 miles per hour.

(7) Sir W. MacRobert arrived at 17/48; speed 99.3 miles per hour.

(8) Capt Muir arrived at 18/07; speed 162 miles per hour.

(9) R. Vaughan fowler arrived at 18/26-1/2; speed 141 miles per hour.

Muir won trophy for fastest speed (162 miles per hour). The trophy will be presented to him to-morrow evening.—A.P.

MISRICHAND ON HIS EXPERIENCE

Broadcast Speech From Air Station

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Their Excellencies amidst loud cheers congratulated the winner.

(Continued On Page 8—Col. 5)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a qualified Chemist experienced in analysing chemical and pharmaceutical products. Apply with copies of testimonials giving full particulars and stating minimum pay acceptable. Box No. 5624, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks in the State Service. Candidates may apply with copies of testimonials to the Dewan, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-A).

Wanted Hospital Assistants, Compounders and Dressers for State Hospitals and Dispensaries. Apply to the Chief Medical Officer, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-B).

Wanted School Master for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Apply to the Educational Officer, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-C.)

Wanted Educated Police Constables. Apply Police Superintendent, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-D.)

Wanted Mahalkaris, Accountant Forest Rangers, Surveyors and Abkari Inspectors. Apply to the Revenue Commissioner, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2662-E.)

Wanted Graduates in Arts and Science. B. T.'s and S. T. C.'s preferred. Bright prospect. Handsome salary, cheap living. Apply sharp with testimonials to Secretary, Sarava Vidyalaya High School Kadi. (2606)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Surat on Rs. 100—20—200 and 40—2 1|2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dr. M. Rustomee, Esq., H.M.B., District Manager, Hill Lodge, Saiyadpura, Surat. (5607).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Experienced, Efficient Stenotypist, desires situation, speed Shorthand 120, Typing 60, moderate salary. Box No. 5610, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

Appear Cambridge July Examination and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

Wanted all to learn Touch Typewriting on New Remington Typewriters. Shorthand a Speciality. Standard Typewriter Company, Opposite Lloyds Bank. (5604).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

One wants partnership in first-class American Pictures Exhibiting Company. Apply Box 5609, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Study Elastic Small-Loans-Plan for Emergency Requirements. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5524).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Old established Norwegian firm, exporting all kinds of paper and boards, wants representative with experience and well introduced amongst leading buyers and wholesale dealers write Representative Box No. 2662, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents for silk suitings, shirtings. Pay 50/-. Sample cost 20. Apply Syal Trading Company, Ludhiana. (5626).

Wanted—Capable Agents to push shares of a glass factory on suitable commission. Crystal Glass Works, Ltd., Calcutta. (5634).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Book your orders for the most popular Refrigerators for the fast approaching hot season at specially cut prices. Best opportunity for building owners. Long period guarantee available. The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., opp. Central Bank, "Bombay House," Fort. (5620).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying and erecting a Lift for Municipal Building, Ahmedabad. For details please apply with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad. on any working day before 29th February, 1936

Tenders must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality and must reach him before 4-0 p.m. 7th March 1936.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office. Ahmedabad.
13th February, 1936.

2658

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR SALE:—Two Light Railway Engines 2'-6" gauge manufacutred by the Light Railways Co., Ltd., London. Date of last certificate 7-2-35 and 8-11-35; may be inspected at the Water Works Yard at Kapurbawdi Thana any week day by previous intimation to the Undersigned at his office at Napier Road, Fort, Bombay.

W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 14-2-1936.

2656

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of two Inspecting Plumbers on Rs. 65-3-80 which should reach the Undersigned on or before the 28th February, 1936, stating qualifications, age, previous experience and nationality.

The Inspectors will be fully qualified Plumbers who in addition to having passed an examination from a recognized institution, will also have had at least 5 years practical experience of plumbing in order to enable them to train up the staff working under them.

The candidates should, if possible, produce a certificate of fitness for the job from the Engineer in Charge of water supply and drainage of one of the Presidency towns

J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
13th February 1936.

2657.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, SECUNDERABAD.

O. S. No. 180 of 1935.

J. RATHNIAH, son of Rajanna, Contractor, residing in Regiment Bazaar, Secunderabad. ..... Plaintiff.

z versus

(1) ENNALA JAGANNATHAM, son of Ennala Lachmiah, Goundi. residing in Pandurang Temple, Goa (Portuguese India) and 3 others. ..... Defendants.

CLAIM FOR H. S. Rs. 2176-4-0

The First Defendant abovenamed is hereby informed that the above suit filed by the Plaintiff for recovery of H. S. Rs. 2.176-4-0, due on a mortgage bond, dated 14-3-1927 executed by the 1st Defendant in favour of Plaintiff, is posted for hearing to 25-2-1936. If the 1st Defendant should fail to appear on the above date, in person or by pleader, the suit will be proceeded with ex-parte.

By Order,
C. RANGACHAR, M.A., LL.B.,
K. T. NARASIMHACHAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleaders for Plaintiff.
Secunderabad, 13th February, 1935.

5635

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHAGANLAL KAKALBHAI PANDYA and Bai KANTALAXMI, wife of the said Chhaganlal Kakalbhai Pandya have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Waman Gopal Tare. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing formerly by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and now admeasuring fifty-nine square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 15877 and bearing No. 6930 in Collector's Rent Roll New Survey No 2261 Cadastral Survey No. 1432 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 6052 and Street No. 34 F Mori Road and bounded as follows:—that is is to say, on or towards the East and West by public passage, on or towards the North by Gully and on or towards the South partly by House of Bapu Hira Mangale and Chhagan Narottam.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1936.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 600 of 1934.

Re: Lt. Col. EKNATH HARISCHANDRA HATE, of Bombay, Indian Christian Inhabitant, residing at C|o V. H. Hate, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar Road, a financial broker till date.

An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th May, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of February 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
2659.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ODHAVJI CHAMPSEY and GOPALJI MAKANJI CHAMPSEY both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described ALL persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 15, Bhatwadi 2nd Lane, Girgaum, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 825 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messauge tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1460, Street Nos. 17-19 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Old Hanuman first Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the property of Gokuldas Morarji, on the West by the property of the late Narayan Shivji, on the North by Old Hanuman First Cross Lane and on the South by the properties of Gokuldas Morarji and the late Narayan Shivji.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1936.

RAMRAO R. MORWALE,
Purchaser.
2660.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUKHIABAI, mother of Abdul Kader Bawla of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Chakla Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 656, New No. 6338 and New Laughtons No. 2289 and Cadastral Survey No. 441 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2113 and Street Nos. 115-117 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage beyond that by the property of Shambhoolal Pragji Dayal Hariyani, on or towards the West by Chakla Street, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Naginbhai Marrachubhai and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Aminaboo, widow of Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim Abdul Kayam.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1936.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2658

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY known as "Rana Terrace" at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Vincent Road on Thursday the 27th February, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Owner.

Firstly: All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring about 578 Sq. Yds. being Plot No. 12 A of the Naigaum Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust together with the building or structure standing thereon which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 2035 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 2/26 part Dadar-Naigaum Division and Municipal F Ward No. 736-37 (1) and Street No. 171-178A Vincent Road and Dadar Road.

Secondly: All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring about 88 Sq. Yds. being Plot No. 12 B (portion) of the Naigaum Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust together with the building or structure standing thereon which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 2033 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 10/26 Dadar-Naigaum Division and Municipal F Ward No. 737 (2) and Street No. 97A Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES KAPADWANJ FARM COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th, February, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Development Of National Shipping By State Aid

What The Governments Of Other Countries Are Doing

By GAGANVIHARI L. MEHTA.

It is well-known that almost all the important countries of the world are assisting the development of their national shipping in one form or another. During the debate in the House of Commons on 1st February last, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, while speaking on the grant of £2,000,000 subsidy to British tramp shipping observed that "it is estimated that the subsidies for operation alone in the United States amounted in 1932-33 to over 26,000,000 dollars, that is roughly £5,000,000. In the case of France, the subsidy for operation alone came to 407,000,000 francs, which is about £5,000,000. In the case of Italy, the amount paid comes to 207,500,000 Lira, or about £3,000,000; and Japan 13,600.-000 Yen or £1,000 000;. That is the scale on which subsidies are being paid." It will, therefore, be interesting to review briefly the recent activities of various maritime States in connection with their national shipping.

JAPAN.

The growth of Japanese shipping has been remarkable. According to Lloyd's Register, on 30th June 1914 there were 1,103 vessels of 1,708,386 tons gross owned by Japan as compared with 1,949 vessels of 4,072,707 tons gross on 30th June, 1934, an increase of nearly 3 000,000 tons gross in 20 years. Japan is also building cargo vessels of 13-1|2 knots because Japan wants to secure as much as possible of the carrying trade of the country for its own shipping. Apart from the "scrap and build" payments, Government subsidies to regular shipping lines amounted to 13,797,577 Yen in 1933-34 and 13,303,142 Yen in 1934-35. The Japanese Ship-owners Association has recently demanded from the Government an increase in the State subsidies for ocean service in view of the growing protective measures in many countries and increased difficulties experienced by Japanese operators. They considered that an increase in the subsidy was necessary "not only for the protection of Japanese shipping interests in the ocean service but also for the purpose of improving Japanese international accounts."

ITALY

The position of the Italian merchant fleet has undergone a marked improvement during the past 12 years as a result of the policy of the Fascist Government immediately on their accession to power. The Italian mercantile fleet which amounted to 2,698.722 gross tons in 1922 had risen to 3,158,477 tons by the end of 1934. A salient feature is the notable increase in the amount of liner tonnage which advanced from 162 vessels aggregating 391,000 tons in 1922 to 234 vessels totalling 859,000 tons in 1934. It is also worthy of notice that vessels of over 20,000 tons now represent 13 per cent of the tonnage owned by Italy which compares favourably with the world average rate of 3.9 per cent and shows that Italy heads the list in this respect. The total mileage run by Italian liners during the period under review has increased from 4,400,000 miles in 1922 to 7,700,000 miles in 1934 while the aggregate amount of cargo carried has risen from 13,820,000 tons to 23,699,000 tons, and the number of passengers shows an increase from 5,740,000 to 6,500,000. The average subsidy paid to Italian shipping is about 17s. 6d. a ton.

The Italian Government are not only solicitous for the furtherance and reorganisation of the shipbuilding industry but also keenly alive to the necessity of vigorous action being taken to develop it.

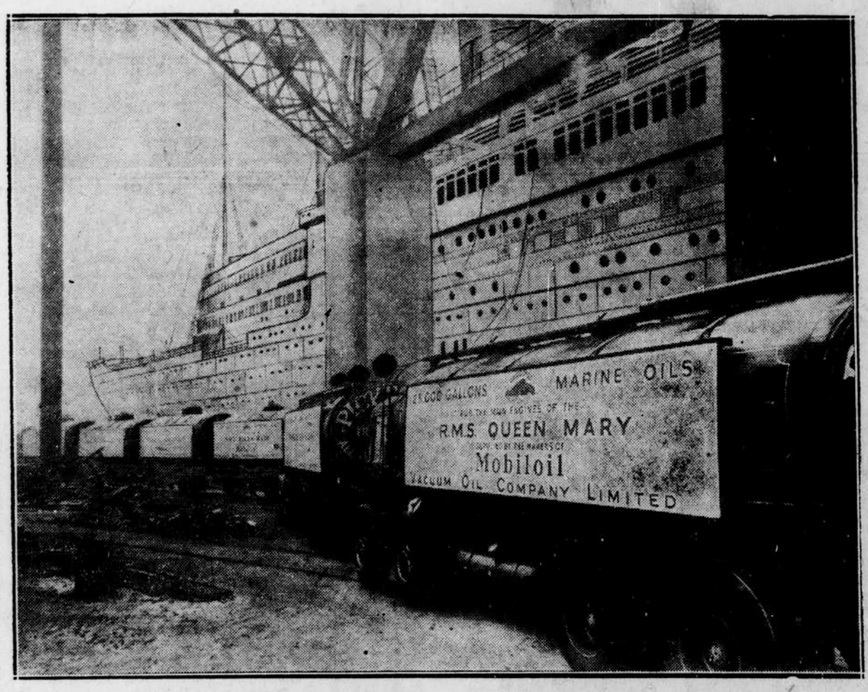
It is interesting to note that the Government of Cyprus (which is under British rule) has decided to continue the subsidy of £3,000 per year paid to the Lloyd Triestino for maintaining a fast weekly mail and passenger service between Larnaca and Brindisi.

FRANCE

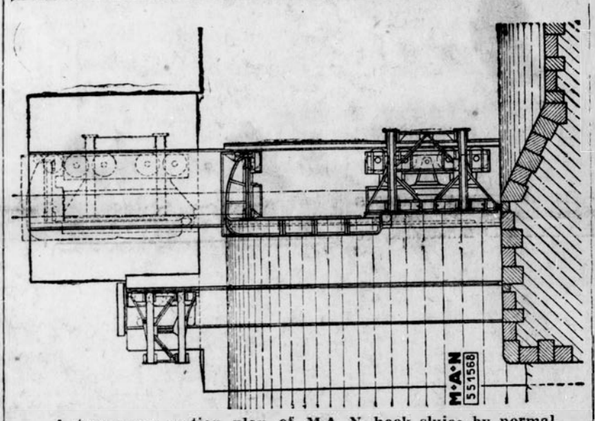
As regards French shipping, under the Tasso Law the shipowners have to utilise 20 per cent of the sums received by them each year for the construction of new tonnage or the improvement of existing ships.

The Cie. Transatlantique which owns and runs the "Normandie" receives help from the French Government. Under the Fourteen Year Agreement entered into by the new company with the Government, the subsidy will not exceed 150,000,000 francs a year or be less than 50,000,000 francs, the amount depending on the operating results. The Company received the maximum of 150 000,-000 francs in 1933 and 1934 and the same proportion figures in this year's budget. In 1934 the subsidy amounted to 46,000.000 francs. It should also be added that the loans taken up by the company for the construction of the "Normandie" are guaranteed by the Treasury. Such is the extent of Government assistance to this Company under the present legislation but the entry into service of the "Normandie" renders further help necessary as the new liner cannot, under the most favourable circumstances, do better than cover operating expenses. An additional agreement through which Government undertakes to bear all capital charges in connection with the construction of the "Normandie" the cost of which will be about 800,000,000 francs, was accordingly signed on the 7th March last. The same accord also provides a Treasury guarantee to cover the Company's deficit in 1933-34. The additional agreement also contains a proviso regarding the insurance of the Normandie. Contrary to other subsidised liner companies, the Services Contractuels des Messageries Maritimes and the Cie. de Navigation Sud-Atlantique do not receive a fixed subsidy but the whole of their operating deficit is borne by the Treasury.

(To be continued)



Over 23,000 gallons of Gargole Marine Oils were recently pumped into the R.M.S. "Queen Mary," as a preliminary to the most powerful marine geared turbines ever built for mercantile service being set in motion for the first time prior to coupling the propellors. The photograph shows a part of this huge consignment of oil by the side of the ship.



A transverse section plan of M.A. N. hook sluice by normal damming at the Suresnes Weir near Paris.

Reorganizing French Water-Supply

Large Weir Constructed Near Paris

(From A Correspondent.)

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

The authorities in France are engaged at present on the development of an important programme for the re-organisation of the national water supplies. The redrainage of the entire river Seine plays an important part in the execution of this plan, and the completion of the large weir at Suresnes marks the termination of the first stage of the programme as far as the Paris section is concerned.

The weir at Suresnes is situated between the suburb of that name and the Bois de Boulogne, just at the point where the Seine is divided into two branches with the Island of Puteaux between them. There were formerly two weirs, one for each of these two branches of the river, and only a double channel was left free for the passage of boats close to the Western river-bank, that is to say on the Suresnes side. In the new scheme, this ground plan of the weir remained essentially the same, except that the structure of the channel for fluvial traffic was considerably strengthened. On the other hand, the Eastern branch of the river, which touches the Bois de Boulogne, was partly filled up by a large embankment, which made it much narrower. To make the embankment secure, the river-banks were strongly fortified, which made the whole weir structure much shorter and more uniform in shape.

THE CONSTRUCTION.

A special weir constructing process of the Deutsche Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg was used for carrying out the work. Double sluices with descending upper-gate were chosen for the locks of the middle-openings in both branches of the river. By this means the flow-through can be regulated exactly. At high-water the discharge by overfall can in future be combined with an overfall below the raised lower-sluice. The weir system is posed of hooked dams, the upper sluices-gate of which can be lowered 2 1|2 meters when the height of the dam is 7 meters. Each of these hooked dams consists of a normal lower dam, the locks of which, however, are turned towards the side underneath the water, and of the hook-shaped upper-dam. The supporting construction of the upperdam consists merely of a lock and supports, which are propped up on the lower-dam against this lock by means of rollers. The advantage of this type of construction lies in the fact that the upper and lower dams have the same track and the locks of both sluice-gates are on the side beneath the water, so that small niches and pier dimensions were possible.

A particularity of the retaining-dam is the security of the overfall opening in that branch of the Seine touching the Bois de Boulogne, and which as already stated was partly filled up with dikes, by means of a buffer-chain against any drifting ships. It passes through the centre-pier, that is to say it runs through and is stretched over both openings. This has the advantage that the lifting work, which would have to be performed under tension of the two halves of the chain, would absorb to a large extent the live power of any boat which might be driven against the dam, the remaining force being taken up by an intermediate plate feather set connected in the centre pier.

Hand-Loom Industry In Bijapur, Dharwar And Belgaum

The Present Condition Of The Weavers And How It Can Be Improved

(By H. S. KAUJALGI, Secretary, A.I.S.A., Karnatak Branch).

Next to agriculture, the hand-loom weaving industry engages and maintains the largest number of families in India. Much is being said and written recently, about this industry. The Behar Government is holding a big weaving exhibition and competition at Patna with a view to encourage this industry. Some people think that the production of cloth from hand-looms as a whole is on the increase and the only things required to help the hand-loom weaver are, the elimination of the middle-men and profiteers and the establishment of yarn supplying and marketing agencies for the individual weavers. On the other hand some are of opinion that the country weaver will not be able to compete with the mills, unless his instruments of work are modernised, his output increased and the patterns of his cloth are changed off and on to suit the changing fashions of the day.

During the last six months I have visited almost all the important weaving centres in the Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. I had personal talks and discussions with the weavers and merchants at these places. Moreover, I have been coming in constant touch with this class of artisans during the last fifteen years and known the circumstances which make or mar the weaving industry in the above-mentioned three districts. I am noting some of those circumstances in this article:—

ADVENT OF MILL CLOTH.

It is well-known that before the advent of the mill-yarn and mill-cloth in the country, every village had 3 to 8 weavers' families which wove the hand-spun yarn of the villagers into white or coloured cloth as required. Then there came a time when these weavers stopped utilising the hand-spun yarn of the village. They got the mill-yarn from the towns and wove them into dhoties, shirtings, and saris according to the needs of the customers. Within a short time after this stage had been reached, the mill-woven dhoties, shirtings and coatings ousted the white cloth that was being woven on hand-looms by the village weavers. Consequently those weavers who had restricted their production to shirtings and dhoties were thrown out of work and had to take to agriculture locally or had to leave their villages for good to seek work elsewhere. The Mamdapur village in the Bijapur Taluka is a standing instance where whole lanes, formerly busy with dhoti-weavers, are now completely deserted. Some of these weavers took up the weaving of saris and bodice-cloth with mill-yarn. So, at the present moment, excepting a very small number of looms, which weave Khadi and Silk Fetas, all the looms in these three districts are turning out saris and bodice-cloth of coloured yarn and silk. As the patterns and fashions of saris and bodice-cloth, preferred by the ladies in North Karnatak and in some parts of Maharashtra, cannot be easily imitated by the looms in the big mills, the hand-looms survived the competition of the mills and owe their existence to the female part of the population. During this stage a large number of looms which had been weaving white cloth had to be stopped for good though there was a momentary revival of these looms just after the Swadeshi movement of 1905.

The second stage in this industry came during the world-war and continued up to 1925. During this stage the fly-shuttle looms, which had been introduced since 1907, began to gain a firmer footing and the older paterns of looms with the horn-shuttles that had to be thrown by hand, began to get out of use. During the war-period the masses and the classes had their incomes increased artificially. Their purchasing power reached the high-water mark and so the demand for saris and bodice-cloth reached a very high pitch. Every loom in the town and villages found work. Sometimes the supply could not cope with the demand. As usual the agriculturists who form the largest proportion of the population, were the main purchasers of the saris and bodice-cloth that were turned out by the hand-looms with all possible speech.

DOWNWARD TREND.

The tribulations of both the producers and the purchasers of hand-woven cloth, began in 1925 when the prices of commodities assumed a downward tendency. As the prices of agricultural produce began to fall steadily, the purchasing power of the masses lessened increasingly and told directly on the producers. In order to suit the scanty purses of the purchasers, the producers began to devise various methods of reducing the prices of their product:

(a) The first thing that suggested itself to the middle-men and the weavers themselves was a reduction in the weaving wages and their own profits.

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued From Col. 7)

(b) When this did not suffice, attempts were made to lower the quality of the goods by using inferior yarn and fleeting colours. The texture of the cloth also lost in quality owing to loose-weaving.

(c) Another step towards reducing the cost of production, was the substitution of imitation-silk for pure silk. The use of silk for the borders and body of the saris and bodice-cloth had assured the higher rates of wages to the weavers, as the margin of profit to the middle-men in the case of silk goods was higher. The advent of imitation-silk cheapened the goods and also facilitated the reduction in the wages of weavers.

(d) The mercerised yarn which came later displaced the imitation silk also. The mercerised yarn in addition to looking as bright as imitation silk, is stronger also, so it is a very good substitute for imitation silk. The use of this yarn cheapened the goods still more.

(e) When the above-mentioned means were being used by the weavers and merchants to cheapen the hand-loom products, the power-looms made their appearance and began to hit hard at the hand-loom industry. It was these power-looms that began to use doubled and twisted yarn and even mercerised yarn for the warp and borders.

(To be continued)

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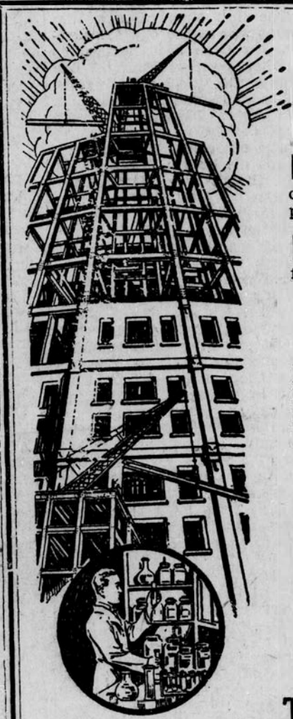
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London Sports Letter

King George As Keen Sportsman

British Sporting Public Pay Tribute To Late King

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

LONDON: (By Mail).

British sportsmen in Great Britain are at present in mourning owing to the death of King George V. for the late King would be at Lord's for Test matches, at Twickenham for Rugby internationals, at Wembley for Cup Finals, and at Wimbledon for important lawn tennis matches, whenever his health permitted. And he was always sure of a right royal welcome from all his sporting followers.

KING GEORGE'S SPORTING TASTES.

King George was Catholic in his sporting tastes, with strongest leading towards racing and yachting. He was never happier than when on his yacht Britannia or at Newmarket, where his visits were shorn of all formality, a morning on the heath watching his horses being followed by a visit to the racecourse, where he strolled at his ease and chatted with his friends. I remember when he was quite young he went to Goodwood in 1887 and backed Upset for the Stewards' Cup. John Porter trained the horse and Prince George expressed a desire to back it but did not know how to go about it. Porter solved the problem by taking £100 to £5 for the Prince and when he handed over the banknotes the Prince pocketed them with the remark that it was the first £100 he had ever had in ready money that he could call his own.

KEEN PATRON.

King George was always a keen follower of football, and showed no marked partiality for either code. Glamour was added to the Cup Final year after year by his Majesty's presence. In the main entrance to the grand stand at Stamford Bridge are several plates, each recording a visit of his Majesty to the ground. One shows that he and the Queen also went there to see an exhibition baseball match between New York Giants and Chicago Red Sox. Another Soccer match the King made a point of attending annually was the Army Cup final at Aldershot. The King was likewise a frequent visitor to Twickenham for international Rugby matches, as well as the 'Varsity game and matches in the inter-Service tournament. He was never late and rarely went until the end. In these matches, too, the late King always made a point of going on the field and having the players and referee presented to him. Similarly cricketers also recall with pride that the King was a keen patron of the summer game.

A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

One thing is certain and that is one of his Cup Final visits will never be forgotten. It was the occasion of the match between Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers at Stamford Bridge in April 1921. On the afternoon of that day, just as the King went on to the pitch to greet the players of both teams, a tropical rainstorm burst over the ground. The band had struck up the National Anthem just as it started, and the King, standing in the open, stood to attention, with head uncovered, while the rain lashed furiously down. He was soaked through before he took his seat to watch the match, but his action endeared him to the heart of many of those present.

It is expected that an announcement will shortly be made concerning the future of the late King's racing establishment. It is anticipated that King Edward will carry on in very much the same way as his father did. The Royal colours will not, of course, be seen on any racecourse during the period of Court mourning. If the horses run during that period—which is possible if precedent is followed—it will be in the name and colours of another owner. While the Court was in mourning for Queen Victoria the horses ran in the name of the Duke of Devonshire. In similar circumstances some of King George's horses ran in the name of Lord Derby.

The Association Football millions—rulers of the game, officials, players and those who watched—on Saturday paid tribute to the late King. They did it in their various ways. Some were among the thousands who filed past the bier in Westminster Hall; with others, who also feel deeply that it was not seemly that footballs should be kicked around during this period when national mourning has been prescribed, they stayed away from the professional grounds which were thrown open by order of the Football Association. By thus doing what they thought to be fitting these people implied no censure upon or bitterness against the men who played or looked on. At the grounds still more thousands made their tribute with heads bared, with dignified silence, with solemn music and in the beautiful words of ancient and appropriate hymns. There surely were many among them who would willingly have remained away had it been so decreed of football, as it was of all the other great sports.

KING EDWARD AS SPORTSMAN.

The new King Edward VIII as sportsman has won the admiration and affection of the nation. Golf-squash, polo, hunting are his most active pursuits, but in his Magadalen days he early surprised his fellow undergraduates with his cross-country running. He played some rugger, too, and he was often to be seen rushing along the twopath cheering the college crews. As Prince of Wales for long periods he rarely missed a big fight, and more often than not his companions at the ringside were Wing-Commander Sir Louis Greig and Sir Harry Preston. The first time we saw him at a fight was at the old National Sporting Club that memorable night when peerless Jimmy Wilde kept his world title by beating the American champion Joe Lynch. He has always been a shrewd judge of boxing, and he proved it on this occasion. When Jimmy Wilde got his keenly debated verdict the Prince called Gene Corri over for a brief talk. Gene told friends later that the then Prince had written down his estimate of the points won by the two boxers after each round, and when they compared notes Corri found they had both awarded the points very much alike.

"We agreed," said Corri, "that the referee, Johnny Douglas, must have found it difficult to decide between the two boys." This was the first time a future King of England had appeared in a ring and he made a brief speech on the value of boxing in the making of a man, which was cheered to the echo by the big crown present. Another unforgettable visit of the King to a big fight was when Jimmy Wilde went down so gamely to defeat against Pete Herman at the Albert Hall in January 1921. The presence of the Prince that night surely averted serious pandemonium, as the news had spread that Herman was several pounds over the bantam limit and that the fight was off. The Prince climbed into the ring to make a short speech, and immediately the boos turned to an emotional ovation which lasted nearly five minutes. It was at the Prince's request that Wilde agreed to go on with that fight.

The Maharaja of Patiala's 'plane, piloted by Muir, was in leading position when the 'planes arrived in Bombay on Friday.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Amateur International Soccer at Blackpool, England beat Ireland by five goals to nil and at Dumfries, Scotland drew with Wales each side scoring one goal.

Scottish League Matches

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following are the results of the football matches played in Scottish League, Second Division to-day:—

Alloa 1, Raith Rovers 0.
Dumbarton 3, East Sterling 3.
Eastfife 1, Forfar 4.
Falkirk 2, Morton 1.
Kingspark 2, Dundee United 1.
Leith 4, Cowdenbeath 2.
Montrose 2, Stenhousemuir 1.
St. Bernards 2, Brechin 3.
St. Mirren 5, Edinburgh 0.—Reuter.

New Port In S. Travancore

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail)

The Government of Travancore have declared Kovalam, in South Travancore, to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods. Under Section (c) of the Sea Customs Regulation, salt from Kovalam salt factory may be shipped from Kovalam and it may also be used for the landing and shipment of empty bags intended for, or used, in the transport of salt.—A.P

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY

Young Sports' Easy Victory

In the first round of the Gwalior Cup Tourney, the Young Sports registered an easy victory against the Brady and Co., by 6 goals to 2, on Sunday in the first game of the evening.

From the start the Sports maintained a heavy pressure and scored an early goal through Carvalho, their outside right. Soon after Oliviera, their inside right, notched the second point and was followed by another by Fernandes.

The Brady's reduced the margin through Newnes their inside left, off a corner which was scored without the ball being stopped.

At lemon-time the score was 3—1 in favour of the Sports.

On resumption, Murzello, centre-half of the Sports, put his side further ahead and then Newnes again reduced the margin for his side. A short corner against Brady's resulted in Franklin, the Sports centre-half, scoring the fifth goal for his side.

Warner the umpire again disallowed an obvious goal scored by Murzello for reasons unknown to anyone. On the whole it was felt Warner's umpiring left much to be desired. Murzello completed the tally by scoring the sixth goal.

IGATPURI'S GOOD DISPLAY.

The second game of the evening was an interesting affair, the European Institute of Igatpuri giving a fine display against the Friends Sporting Club whom they beat by four goals to one.

The Friends Sporting were on the attack from the beginning and Igatpuri took some time to settle down. Gradually they took hold of the game and when the game was ten minutes in progress, forced a short-corner which Smithers converted.

At the interval Igatpuri were leading by one goal to nil.

Resuming, the Friends Sporting attacked again with determination to retrieve their position, and their efforts were rewarded when Tambe, their centre-forward, sent in a stinging shot that beat D'Souza, the Igatpuri custodian completely (1—1).

In the fast game that followed, Corby, the outside-left of Igatpuri, put them two up and Marsh the inside left followed suit (3—1). Towards the end, Rocque, their centre-forward scored the last goal of the day (4—1).

Poshikar and Kadam were the outstanding men in the Friends' team, while Marsh and Santos played well for Igatpuri.

It was a pity that umpire Usher had to speak to Tambe towards the close. Otherwise the game was quite a good one.

RESULT

Young Sports	6 goals.
Brady and Co.	2 goals.

TEAMS:

Young Sports

Nazareth Castellino; Felixa de Souza, Reggue D'Souza; Rocque Barreto, Joe Franklin, John Pinto; E. J. Carvalho, Stephen Oliviera, Chas Murzello, Victor Fernandes, German D'Penha.

Brady And Co.

Hancock; Cabral, Agmir; A. D'Silva, Alvarro, Castellino; F. Fernes, Turner, Das, Newnes, Baptista, Fernandes.

Umpires:

Warner and F. X. Fernandes.

European Institute	4 goals.
Friends' Sports Club	1 goal.

TEAMS:

European Institute, (Igatpuri).

D'Souza; Thomas, Smithers; Tirk, Santos, Pottle; Ambaster, Cox, Rocque, Marsh, Corby.

Umpires:

Rodgers and Usher.

TO-DAY'S GAME

At Cooperage at 5-30 p.m.)

Armed Police vs. G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

Durga, a goldsmith of Village Bidhal, Rohtak, an under-trial prisoner who had escaped from the police custody about a fortnight ago, has been rearrested. In this connection several police constables were suspended for neglect of duty.

AUSTRALIA'S TALL SCORE

Make 185 For 3 In Match Against S. Africa

SPECIAL CABLE.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 15.

The Fourth Test match between South Africa and Australia commenced here in fine weather before 18,000 spectators. South Africa batted first on a perfect wicket and were all out in their first innings for 157 after being 128 for four at lunch at the close of the day's play Australia had made 185 for three.

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings.)

Siedle l.b.w b Grimmett	44
Wade b McCormick	39
Nourse c Oldfield b McCormick	3
Viljain b Oreilly	33
Harvey b Oreilly	5
Mitchell st. Oldfield b Grimmett	16
Langton l.b.w b Oreilly	7
Nicholson b Grimmett	0
Nupen b Oreilly	0
Balaskas l.b.w b Oreilly	0
Davies (not out)	0
Extras	9
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

McCormick	11	0	37	2
McCabe	5		21	0
Grimmett	26.4	6	70	3
Oreilly	21	11	20	5

SCORES:

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings.)

Fingleton c Langton b Davies	108
Brown l.b.w. b Langton	34
McCabe b Davies	40
Obrien (not out)	6
Oldfield (not out)	6
Extras	2
Total for (3 wkts.)	185 at the close

Hull Beat Bramley

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Acton 5, Huddersfield 9.
Barrow 5, Rochdale 2.
Bartley 20, Hunslet 7.
Halifax 9, St. Helens 6.
Hull 25, Bramley 10.
Leeds 20, Warrington 6.
Leith 0, Salford 14.
St. Helens Recreation 24, Castleford 8.
Swinton 5, Broughton 11.
Widnes 20, Streatham 9.
Wigan 10, Liverpool 17.
York 32, Hull Kingston 8.

Swansea Beat Leicester

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Averavon 14, Llanelly 10.
Bath 3, Gloucester 3.
Bedford 6, Old Merchant Taylors 4.
Cardiff 0, Newport 8.
Devonport Services 3, Portsmouth Services 0.
Exeter 3, Plymouth Albion 3.
Neath 17, Pontypridd 0.
Oxford University 15, Harlequins 8.
Swansea 24, Leicester 0.

Other matches scratched owing to fog and frost.—Reuter's Special.

Huge Crowds At Cup-Tie Matches

Muddy Pitches Handicap League Football

LEEDS TROUNCED BY SHEFFIELD-UNITED

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Two-eighty nine thousand spectators saw to-day's cup-tie matches.

Very black fog prevented Chelsea-Fulham clash.

Football to-day was played in pitches which were most muddy after being frost-bound in the past week.

ARSENAL V. NEWCASTLE

At Newcastle, attendance numbered 65,000. Arsenal gave Newcastle anxious moments but the Londoners' finishing was not in keeping with their approach work. James, Arsenal Archschemer worked the opening for Hulme to score at ninth minute but Smith equalised three minutes later. Bowden scored in the thirty-seventh minute. At interval, Arsenal led two to one.

On resumption Arsenal played beautiful football and the Newcastle defence worked hard. Smith equalised at seventy-second minute. Bowden netted again for Arsenal but Pearson restored level immediately.

LEEDS BEATEN

Sixty thousand saw Sheffield United defeat Leeds three to one. Gates had closed and several persons were shut out. Furness scored for Leeds when the game had been in progress for 14 minutes but the United equalised through Pickering three minutes later and the teams were level at interval.

After resumption Doods gave Sheffield United lead and then Pickering netted United's third goal ten minutes from the end.

At Grimsby, Homsters pressed from the start before a crowd of 25,000, Lewis scoring for Grimsby after three minutes play. Twenty minutes later, Tilson equalised and thereafter Grimsby made sharp raids. Swift, the Manchester City goalie, was injured and left the field and Brook replaced him. Two minutes before the interval Lewis again netted for Grimsby when led by two to one.

In the second half, Swift resumed play from the Toselands centre. McLeod scored for City and then after 15 minutes, Grimsby regained lead. Glover scoring the winning goal.

SURPRISE FOR SUNDERLAND

In the League first division, Blackburn surprised Sunderland by leading one to nil at interval through Beattie. After resumption Gurney equalised. Both strove keenly but defences were most sound.

Whatson and Hold for Southampton, Wrightson for Chester and Urmosn for Tranmere all scored hat-trick to-day.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Blackburn 1, Sunderland 1.
Birmingham 2, Liverpool 0.
Bolton 4, Aston Villa 3.
Brentford vs. Portsmouth (postponed due to fog).
Everton 4, Wolverhampton 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Hull 2, Bury 3.
Portvale 3, Norwich 1.
Southampton 7, Notts Forest 2.
Swansea 0, Westham 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Torquay 0.
Bournemouth 1, Brighton 2.
Bristol Rovers 1, Reading 4.
Clapton Orient vs. Crystal Palace (postponed due to fog).
Coventry 3, Bristol City 1.
Exeter 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Luton 1, Gillingham 2.
Newport 0, Watford 5.
Notts County 2, Cardiff 0.
Southend 2, Northampton 0 (when abandoned after 38 minutes due to fog).
Swindon 3, Millwall 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 1, Stockport 1.
Carlile 3, Mansfield 0.
Chester 8, New Brighton 2.
Crewe 3, Hartlepools 2.
Darlington 3, Halifax 2.
Gateshead 0, Oldham 0.
Lincoln 2, Barrow 0.
Rochdale 2, York 3.
Southport 1, Chesterfield 0.
Tranmere 6, Wrexham 1.
Walsall 0, Rotherham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Airdrieonians 1, Queen's Park 1.
Arbroath 2, St. Johnstone 2.
Ayr 4, Clyde 3.
Celtic 4, Kilmarnock 0.
Dundee 2, Albion 0.
Dunfermline 2, Rangers 6.
Hibernians 3, Hamilton 2.
Motherwell 0, Queens of South 2.
Partickthistle 3, Aberdeen 3.
Third Lanark 1, Hearts 5.—Reuter's Special.

F. A. CUP MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following are the results of the F. A. Cup matches played to-day:—

Barnsley 2, Stoke 1.
Sheffield United 3, Leeds 1.
Grimsby 3, Manchester City 2.
Newcastle 3, Arsenal 3.
Bradford City 0, Derby 1.
Bradford 0, Tottenham 0.
Chelsea vs. Fulham (postponed due to fog).
Middlesbrought 2, Leicester 1.—Reuter's Special.

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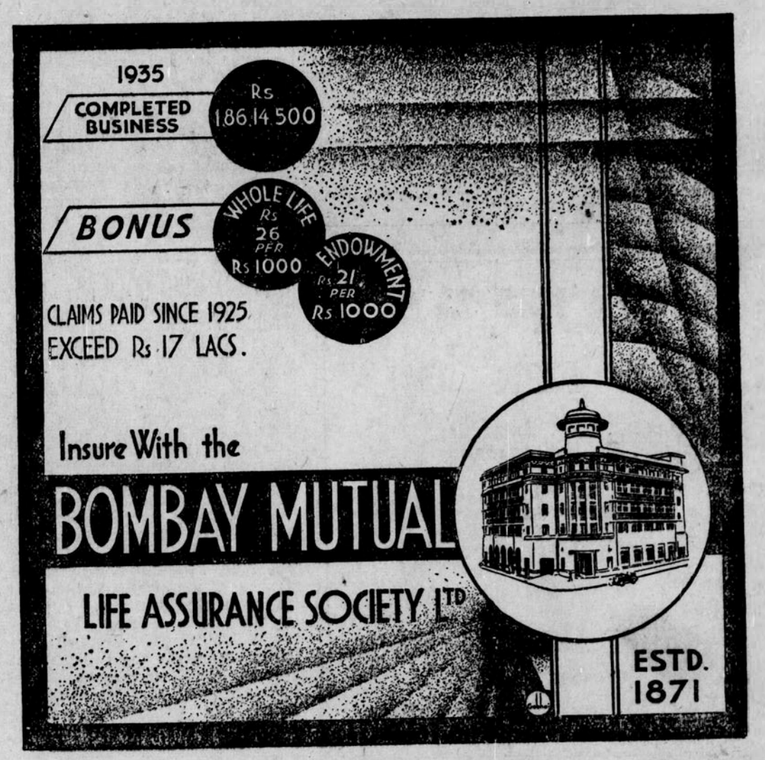

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 1992.
Muslim: Jilkad 23, 1354.
Parsi: Shahrever 14, 1305.
Sunrise: 7h. 6m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
Parsi: Shoerever 6m. 1305.
Hightide: 5-11, 20-27.
Lowtide. 0-07, 12-34.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election for University constituency: Polling 9 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council. 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Western India Football Association Ltd., annual general meeting, Cooperage, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 18.

Bombay Championship Day Show, Town Hall.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Maha Shivratri: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Bombay Races, big meeting, fourth day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Muroran Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th February and is due to arrive here on Monday the 17th February at noon.

MR. D.S. MASANI'S LECTURES

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes presently current in the hall.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yesna Ha 31) strophes 15, 16 and 17. ...

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Students' Union, School of Economics & Sociology, University of Bombay, an inter-collegiate debate will be held on Wednesday, (the 19th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

Mr. S. V. Sohoni will propose that "in the opinion of this House the League of Nations is an effective weapon for world peace." Mr. K. T. Chandy will oppose the proposition.

The names of other speakers will be announced later.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Crime and Punishment." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Honeymoon for 3". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Rainmakers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Devdas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Frisco Kid." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million", time as usual.
PALACE—"Les Miserables". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"All Quiet on W. Front". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

1 p.m.: Available Market Rates. Selection of Indian Music (H.M.V.)
2 p.m.: European Lunch Hour Selections.
3 p.m.: School Broadcasting.
6-30 p.m.: Hindustani Songs, Allabux.
7 p.m.: Commercial News.
7-15 p.m.: Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Hindi), Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 p.m.: Mandolin Solos, V. Y. Chowdhari.
7-50 p.m.: News in Hindi.
8 p.m.: Light Classical Music, Shankarrao Mohite.
9-30 p.m.: News in English.
9-15 p.m.: "India and the World," by E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon.)
10 p.m.: Ken Mac and his Dance Band.
11 p.m.: Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m.: Big Ben, A Recital of New Gramophone Records.
8-15 p.m.: Sports Talk.
8-30 p.m.: The BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteaway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown, William S. Bates (Bassoon.)
9-30 p.m.: Sonata Recital. Peggy Radmall (Violin) and Peggy Grummit (Pianoforte.)
10-00 p.m.: News.
10-20 p.m.: Dance Music.
10-30 p.m.: Close down.

Galcutta Programme

12-36 p.m.: Time Signal. Sydney Research's Sextette. A Light Instrumental Studio Concert. Selection of Plantation Songs. (Arr. Clutsan.) Ballet Music "La Source" (Delibes); Melodies from "Tom Jones"; (German); Pianoforte Solos, (Selected) (Soloist:—Mr. J.R. Fawkes); Selection "White Horse Inn" (Benatzky and Stolz); Waltz "Loreley-Rhein-Klange" (Strauss.) Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)
1-36 p.m.: Educational Broadcast for School Students by Nripen Chatterjee.—"The Early History of Bengal" (contd.)
2-36 p.m.: Talk by a member of the All-India Women's Conference.
3-06 p.m.: Time Signal.
5-36 p.m.: Time Signal. Light Bengali Songs by Miss Prafullabala.
5-46 p.m.: Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk.
6-06 p.m.: A Classical Programme. Satish Chandra Datta (Dani Babu)—Dhrupad.
6-26 p.m.: Kashi Nath Chatterjee —Kheyal.
6-46 p.m.: Light Bengali Songs. Shibabrata Bose.
7-01 p.m.: Radio Trailer.
7-06 p.m.: Radio Artists present "Madhavi Manjari." Composed by Sj. Nareshwar Bhattacharya, Under the direction of Sj. Suresh Chandra Chakravarty.
7-51 p.m.: News Bulletin in English S.B.
8-06 p.m.: An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry.
8-51 p.m.: Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market SB Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali.)
9-06 p.m.: Light Bengali Songs. Miss Kankabaty.
9-21 p.m.: Bina Devi.
9-36 p.m.: Instrumental Music. N. N. Mazumdar—Clarionet Solo.
9-51 p.m.: Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta.
10-06 p.m.: Weather Report, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English.)

Delhi Programme

1 p.m.: I B S Orchestra (Sarang).
1-15 p.m.: Rashida Begum (Ghazals).
1-45 p.m.: Mutharama Khwaja Bano. "Man ki good ke school."
2 p.m.: Rashida Begum. (Thumari and Ghazals.)
6 p.m.: I B S Orchestra, Marwari Nauch Music (Composed and directed by Sajjad Sarwar Niazi).
6-15 p.m.: Chand Khan of Delhi.
6-30 p.m.: H. H. Chughtai of Allgarh (Sitar-Bhopali.)
6-45 p.m.: Master Mohan (Bhajan)
6-55 p.m. Akhtar Jahan of Delhi. Khayal Pat Bihag, 'Thumri, Tilak kamad.'
7-20 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. 'Tarana Bihag'.
7-30 p.m.: Khwaja Sarwar Hasan. "A meeting with Socrates" (In Hindustani).
7-45 p.m.: Master Mohan, 'Jaltarang-Shankra.'
7-50 p.m.: M. A. Rashid Aktar, 'Makmur Ankhen.'
8 p.m.: Akhtar Jahan of Delhi (Thumari).
8-15 p.m.: Chand Khan of Delhi. (Thumri).
8-25 p.m.: Akhtar Jahan of Delhi. (Dadra and Ghazal).
8-55 p.m. Sarangi (Sorath).
9-0 p.m.: Chand Khan of Delhi. (Dahni.)
9-15 p.m.: News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m.: News in English.
9-45 p.m.: Pusa and its Future. by Dr. F. J. F. Shaw 10 p.m. The Orchestra of H.M. 17th-21st Lancers 11 p.m. close down.

LORD REAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

Mr. S. F. Markham, Member of the Parliament and Empire Secretary of the Museums Association, London, as a part of the survey work of Museums in India, paid a visit to the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona on February 14, and expressed his satisfaction at the exhibits and their arrangement.

Mr. Markham offered to give help to the Museum through the Association from time to time.

KATHAKALI IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Kerala Kalamandalam, who gave performance of Kathakali (Dance-Drama) at the Capitol last month and who are now in Gujerat, will come again to Bombay. They will give one performance of Kathakali at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, on Feb. 21 (Sivaratri Day), and two or three performances at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on February 28 and 29.—A. P.

ADYAR DAY CELEBRATION.

The birthday of Bishop C. W. Leadbeater, and the death anniversary of Col. H. S. Olcott, known as 'Adyar Day'; will be celebrated under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation to-day (Monday) 17th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be short speeches appropriate to the occasion; followed by music, at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chawpatty.

A PUNJAB "YOGI" IN BOMBAY

A visitor to Bombay is Dr. Bishamber Nath Yogi, from the Punjab. He claims to possess powers of healing people suffering from chronic diseases. After being buried several feet under ground for over an hour, he claims to have come out hale and hearty. He gave a performance at Lahore in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund in May 1934, when a large number of officials and non-officials attended. The Doctor offers to illustrate by lectures followed by free demonstrations the potency of Yoga.

"AXE" FALLS ON TERMINAL TAX INSPECTOR

Thana Municipal Retrenchment Committee's Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 15.

The report of the Retrenchment Committee of the Thana Municipality, recommending reduction in the number of Municipal servants and in the grades of their salary, has been laid before the general board for final disposal, by Mr. W. A. Rege, president of the Thana Municipality, and Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee.

The report shows an increase in the establishment charges, which it says is due to the increased salary of the staff.

Again the Committee has further recommended that the post of terminal tax inspector should be abolished as the expenses for recovering toll and terminal tax have been largely increased, and that all the savings that might accrue out of these reductions and abolition should be used for the general benefit of the public, such as construction of gutters, getting more water supply, building of schools, etc.

PARLE MUNICIPAL MEETING

Censure Motion Defeated

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Feb 16.

Considerable excitment prevailed when the adjourned meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality was held this morning. The first item of the agenda related to the discussion of a resolution deploring the conduct of a prominent citizen of Andheri who defied the orders of the President early last month when the latter asked him to leave the Municipal Hall when it was deemed necessary to consider an item in camera. The visitors' galleries were full. Mr. G R Desai the sponsor of the resolution moved the proposition and in the general discussion that followed, it was noticed that although the House was prepared to defend the rights and privileges of the Municipality and its President, members generally were averse to passing any proposal which savoured of a ceusure on the conduct of a member of the public. This view was particularly emphasised by Mr. L. L. Misquitta, who moved an amendment that the action of the President in asking the visitors "to leave the Hall on January 5 was perfectly justified." This amendment was carried by a large majority.

ELECTION RULES

Another item on the agenda which brought about acrimonious discussion related to the Election Rules of the Municipality which had been revised to suit the changed conditions. When they were formally moved for adoption Mr. M. S. Dikshit protested against the manner in which the Election Rules Sub-Committee, which had been specially constituted early last year to go through the draft bye-laws and submit a report, had been treated. Only one meeting of that Committee had been called and even then no business could be transacted for want of quorum. He submitted that it was not proper to ignore the Sub-Committee which had been specially charged to consider and report on this very important question. Ultimately, it was decided to postpone consideration of the Rules for a fortnight in order to give an opportunity to every member to study the draft submitted to the meeting.

ELECTRIC CONTRACT

The question of the renewal of the Electric Contract has been hanging fire for several months and again when the proposals of the Lighting Committee were put forward for consideration of the meeting, the House decided to call the representatives of the Electric Company for a personal discussion of the terms offered by them.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

The Cup Race

The successful close of the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race, 1936, with the arrival of the nine competing planes at Delhi on Saturday evening, marks a memorable event in the history of the civil aviation in India. For the first time, as many as 12 planes entered for the race and two of them dropped out at the last moment. Another plane was forced to land at Markapur owing to oil trouble and keen contest was witnessed among the remaining nine planes. This race had served to test the available talent in the country and all the competitors were men of fine records in aviation. It is a matter for congratulation that Mr. A.C. Gazdar strove hard to maintain the reputation of Bombay and but for the forced landing he had experienced twice, he should have won the laurel for Bombay, instead of coming third. But the valuable experience gained in this race, by the several pilots will be cherished and there is no doubt it will be fully exploited to their respective advantage in the next race.

Duty Of Government

The performance of the fast machines, conditions in India being what they are, was quite upto the mark and has only added to the fair name of the pilots who flew in them. Incidentally the race has shown that the passenger plane quite massive in appearance stood the test remarkably. The Short Scion piloted by Mr. C.E. Gardner with accommodation for 6 passengers, maintained an average speed of 124 miles an hour. One hopes that the performance of this machine will give an additional stimulus to the development of the passenger routes by air.

It is also interesting to note that Indian pilots who have ranked first, second and third, have proved the fine talent available in the country and it is the duty of the authorities to make it possible for all the trained pilots in the country to find suitable employment, before the enthusiasm of Indians dries up, on account of lack of opportunities in aviation.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS IMPRISONED IN JODHPUR

Citizen's Protest

To protest against the Jodhpur State's actions recently in Falodhi where a number of prominent Bombay merchants were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was convened on Sunday night under the auspices of the Indian States People's Conference. The meeting was very largely attended and speakers included Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarakadas, Amritlal D. Sheth of the Indian States people's Conference and many others.

Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, who presided over the meeting, said that the Falodhi affair was not the only instance where the State concerned acted arbitrarily. To put an end to such things in the States there should be perfect unity amongst all classes and with the aid of the Indian States People's Conference there must be a determined effort.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was surprised to find so many Marwaris in the hall. He had not before witnessed such a big gathering in that auditorium which plainly manifested the deep resentment prevailing amongst the Marwaris.

The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the high-handedness of the Jodhpur State and urged the Government of India to do the needful in the matter. The meeting further demanded the release of the prisoners forthwith.

FOUR ANNA TAXIS FOR BOMBAY

Demand Of Bombay Drivers' Union

The Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, writes:—

It is now over a month since the Taxi Drivtrs' Union presented its case to the Police Commissioner favouring a flat rate of 'Annas Four' per mile, all throughout the town.

The Police Commissioner has so far refrained from giving any reply to the Union on the ground that the question is still undergoing consideration at the hand of the Police. The question arises whether the Police are the final determining factor in the above matter, and the taxi drivers and driver-owners are deprived of all their voice in the same. The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union is shortly holding a mass meeting to demand universal sympathy for the rate they have suggested to the Commissioner. The Union offered to discuss the whole position with the Commissioner in the form of a deputation, but it is strange that the Commissioner finds time to discuss the question with individual owners rather than thresh out the question with the Union at one single meeting.

STUDENTS HONOUR HOSTEL SUPERINTENDENT

The students of the N. H. Joshi Audichya Brahmasamaj Vidyarthi Bhuvan met in the premises of the Bhuwan at Khetwadi Main Road, to appreciate the services of its retiring Superintendent, Mr. Ratilal Pathak, B.A., Mr. J. H. Trivedi, Principal, M. K. N. Bhatia High School, and Hon. Secretary of the Bhuvan, presided.

Mr. Bachubhai Trivedi, on behalf of the students paid a sincere tribute to the able guidance of their superintendent. Mr. J. H. Trivedi also spoke appreciating the services of Mr. Pathak very highly.

Mr. Pathak, in reply said that all the honour for his success went to the sincere co-operation of the students as well as the Bhuvan authorities, especially the Secretary Mr. Trivedi himself.

After light refreshments had been partaken of, Mr. Pathak and the president were garlanded by the students and the function came to an end amidst cheers.

Lost Railway Ticket

Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Honry. Jt. Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes:—

My attention has been drawn to an article appearing in your issue of the 12th instant regarding loss of a railway ticet. From the account published by you it is likely to be misunderstood that the Association secured this refund as a matter of right. In cases like this if the "bona-fides" of the passenger is vouched for and admitted by the Railway authorities they can treat such a matter as a special case, and grant the refund. In this particular matter the case was treated as a special one and because the Association vouchd for the "bonafides" of the claimant the refund was granted to him. This case, therefore, may not be treated as a precedent by the general public.

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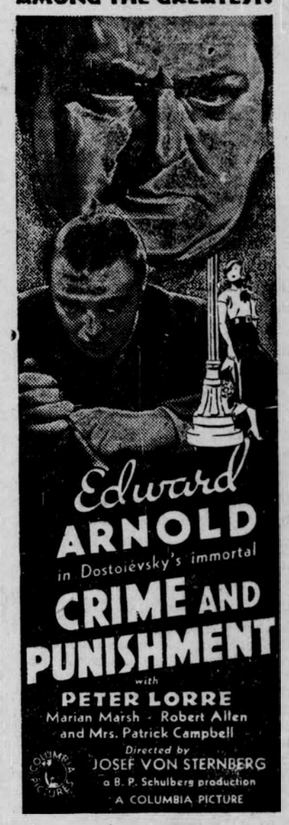

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936

WHERE IS PROHIBITION?

The Excise Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934-35 is of great interest to the public as evidencing the recent position of the Prohibition movement, if at all there has been any such movement consciously carried on for the past few years. The Report shows a decline in the total excise revenue, from Rs. 366 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 347 lakhs in 1934-35. But the decline is not due to any fitful zeal for temperance on the part of the Department or to any laxity in its efforts to increase its revenue. For we note the Department opened 20 more shops for the sale of country liquor in the Presidency proper in addition to the 458 new shops opened the year before. And special permits for the sale of country spirit and toddy in excess of the prescribed limits were granted in various districts. Nor is the decline in the excise revenue due to any temperance movement in the Presidency. For the Report states that "no genuine temperance activities of note occurred in Bombay City or in the mofussil. Licensees carried on their business in security as in normal times." The decline in revenue is due to unrecovered license fees and to general depression and consequent loss of purchasing power.

Consumption of Opium

A special word is necessary about the consumption of opium, which is literally a poison. The Report shows a drop in the sale of opium in the Presidency proper from 17,034 seers in 1933-34 to 16,119 seers in 1934-35, though there was increased consumption in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. There was a rise in Sind from 4,441 seers to 4,719 seers. The increased consumption in Bombay City is attributed to the lowering of selling rates charged by licensees, while that in Sind is said to be due to the replacement of illicit by licit opium in the desert area. Here again the slight decrease in the total sales of opium is not on account of any Prohibition propaganda carried on either by the Government or the public but is in spite of the granting of 12 additional licenses "in places where they were required to meet the legitimate needs of the people." It is merciful, however, that Government regard the administration of opium to children as not legitimate. For the Report points out with satisfaction that the National Baby and Health Week Association, Bombay, continued to warn mothers against the danger of drugging children with opium. The influence of the lectures to mothers is, however, neutralized by the practically unrestricted sale of opium at the street corner. Such sale is an offence in Britain and most other countries where the Government is responsible to the people. In India, however, more and more licenses are often granted to meet the "legitimate needs" of the people. The Government of India have humanely agreed not to export any opium to other countries from the next year. But why do they not take more stringent steps to check the sale of the poison in this country?

Revive Prohibition Movement

Despite the accidental decrease in the consumption of liquor and opium, it is clear that the successful efforts to open more liquor shops and issue more opium licenses have virtually killed Government's own programme of progressive Prohibition and also the people's campaign of speedy Prohibition. The people are still old-fashioned enough to believe that liquor and opium are poisonous and it is no solace to them that their wide use brings large revenue to Government nor are they reassured by the arugument that this revenue derived from the use of poison is useful in giving medical relief or spreading health propaganda or in helping the police to deal with drunken brawls. Our wonder, however, is not so much at the policy of Government as at the people not making any organized attempt to revive the Prohibition movement. Where is the All-India Prohibition League? What is it doing? Has Prohibition been neglected to make room for the new programme of village industries? What can rural uplift mean if Prohibition is not part of it? Carried on in a peaceful, lawful, but organized manner, with more emphasis on the humanitarian aspect of it than on any other, Prohibition has yet great possibilities in this country. And its need, too, is supreme in such a poor country of millions of weaklings. We earnestly appeal to the champions of Prohibition like Gandhiji and C. Rajagopalachari to reorganize this movement, without which rural uplift or any constructive programme is bound to be sadly one-sided.

The Air Race

The Air Race for the Viceroy's Trophy this year proved to be quite exciting and succeeded in its purpose to a great extent by giving an incentive to interest in aviation in India. The chief feature of the race was the success of India-trained Indian pilots as they won all the first four places. Lieut. Misri Chand, an old and experienced pilot, helped no doubt by the advantage that his handicap gave him, doggedly led throughout, winning the race and, what is more important, establishing a speed-record for Moth aeroplanes. Mr. Gadgil's success in obtaining the second place is very creditable, indeed, and the plucky youth will surely go far. Bombay's favourite, A. G. Gazdar, one of India's most prominent young fliers, had bad luck from the start and considering the time that he lost in two forced landings his success in finishing third does him credit. But for an unfortunate accident to the 'plane of N. M. Gazdar, the youngest of the competitors, the race passed off without any serious hitch and all the remaining nine entrants were able to complete the long and fairly difficult course in good time. The enthusiasm for the Air Race evinced throughout India and particularly at the halting places is indicative of the growing interest that Indians are taking in aviation and next year we may expect a larger number of Indian entrants. Five Indian pilots in the Air Race is too small a number for the country.

Cricket Board's Decision

In giving his list of names for the Indian team to England, C. G. Macartney suggested the very obvious principle that whoever is appointed Captain should have first deserved his place in the team on strict merits. Judged from Macartney's standard the selection of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram as Captain can only be regretted unless it be that the Board of Control have given him charge of the team as a non-playing Captain. In that case the question arises as to the captainship of Test Match. We suggest that Major C. K. Nayudu's claims should not be ignored. The Board of Control ought to know, and they do know, that he has been more sinned against than sinning. And the Board ought to realise that, according to all standards of fairplay, sportsmanship and interest of Indian Cricket, Nayudu deserves very much better treatment than he has been accorded so far. We are glad that the rumour given currency to in certain interested quarters, that Nayudu would not even find a place in the Indian team, has proved to be as false as it was absurd. Apart from the Captainship, the personnel of the team selected is very satisfactory and if Amarsingh, Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain play in the Test Matches, India has every chance of winning some of them. We congratulate the Board on the selection of the team and the Maharajah of Patiala on the fine spirit of sportsmanship that he has shown in his letter regarding the Yuvaraj.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Some Impressions

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The fate of adjournment motions, even their form, seems to have become a matter of lottery. Either there is no previous consultation as to the nature and object of such motions between the member notifying and the Party as a whole, or the Party as a whole seems to take but a perfunctory interest in such motions. Certainly, motions intended to censure the Governor-General-in-Council for disallowing an adjournment motion; or those regarding the discontinuance of the sea-mail between Rangoon and Madras, appeared to be too lightly heartedly given to merit much serious attention It was only on a motion affecting the privilege of the House,—in connection with the forfeiture of the "Abhyudaya" security for publishing Pandit K K. Malaviya's speech delivered in the Assembly in September last, was there anything like a high class debate. Mr. Jinnah made some strong points in favour of upholding the privilege of the House and Pandit G. B. Pant added further sauce to the dish made up by Sardar Sant Sing. Except for this motion, hardly any notice for adjournment of the House has fared creditably this session. The question hour, too, seems to have lost much of its salt. Mr. Satyamurty is, perhaps, a trifle more restrained in the number of the questions standing in his name; but the supplementary fire is as fierce as before, on lesser topics, and in a drearier vein. The answers from the official benches are usually evasive, and often flippant. Sir J. Grigg is unrivalled in his offensive tone; and Sir M. Zafrullah Khan is matchless in terseness bordering upon contempt for the eternal inquirer. Very rarely are answers to questions informative, though there are exceptions when a Rau or a Bajpai takes the field. But, on the whole, it is a dreary hour, and the House as well as the galleries is generally deserted at that time.

Workers' Point Of View Ignored

The speeches on the Payment of Wages Bill marked members into two opposing camps, in which, there was, however, little bitterness or acrimony. Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Ranga are fighting heavy odds; and if the Congress Party as a whole is in sympathy with them it does not seem to be very active in their support. Joshi and Giri have facts and arguments; and Ranga burns the pure flame of undiluted Socialism. But the sweet reasonableness of Joshi and the trenchant arguments of Giri are seldom heard by the propertied majority,—even in the Left Opposition. And the fierce denunciation, and hectic hopes of the workers' ownership of factories and workshops by Prof. Ranga make the Capitalist and the employers sit up uneasily and take notice even of that which is not visible on the surface. Eventually, however, the workers' point was negatived,—with some absentees from the Congress ranks contributing to the defeat.

Ottawa Agreement

The Ottawa Agreement receives another short lease of life. The debate on the Commerce Member's Motion was scheduled to take place on Monday last, but was adjourned till after the Finance Bill is disposed off by common consent. The Committee of Enquiry into the working of the agreement, suggested by the Commerce Member, seems to find many devotees or converts,—even in ranks where one would expect the least sympathy for such dilatory devices. What the Committee would be able to achieve, what new light could be thrown that is not already there in the several Trade Reviews, Special Notes presented to the Assembly by the Director-General of Statistics, Trade Commissioners' reports, and other similar material, no one seems to bother about. Nor does any one consider what loss would be inflicted upon India by the continuance, even for one more year, of this Agreement, even though the measurable loss alone might run into several crores alone. The fact appears to be that the Committee, if appointed, would somehow wangle a free trip to Britain for the Members; and that is alleged to have proved sufficient temptation even in quarters where one might have expected otherwise. Officially, the Congress Party seems to be against continuing the Agreement for a single day; and the amendments emanating from their members are all in that sense. But the Independents are somewhat taken by the idea of the Committee; and there may be some Congressmen, too, who would not be too strenuous in their opposition on Mr. B. Das' Bill on the ground of special circumstances in Sind. If Mr. Lalchand Navalrai has the courage to face the implications of his conduct he will find that fundamentally he, an Indian—who, furthermore, claims to be a "Nationalist" patriot—is neutral on an important issue namely, the right of the bureaucracy to rule over his country by so-called "laws" which are a denial of all principles of jurisprudence. His brother "Nationalist," Bhai Parmananda, had behaved similarly during an earlier division in connection with the same bill, because he wanted "to teach Congress a lesson" for its attitude on the Communal Award. Bhai Farmananda was at least quite straightforward and frank. We are, however, glad that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's constituents are promptly repudiating him.

(Continued On Page 8 Col 3)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Welcome To Jawaharlal

Representative Of India's Passionate Determination To Be Free

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, February 4.
(By Air Mail.)

The reception accorded to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, last evening at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, was unique in its character. It was not a tribute and compliment merely to his personality. It was an occasion for the eminent speakers to register their appreciation of the work done not only by this Indian leader but also the whole Congress movement in India.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. presided. She was supported on the platform by Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P., Professor Harold Laski, Mr. David Grenfell M.P., Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. John Jagger, M.P. On the right hand side of Miss Ellen Wilkinson was seated the distinguished guest of the evening, who was received with deafening cheers by the multitude of people that had crowded the main hall at an early hour. Mr. George Lansbury regretted his inability to be on the platform to wish success, as he wrote in the course of a letter, "to Comrade Nehru at the Lucknow Conference." Mr. Bertrand Russell wrote to say that he deeply regretted his absence at the meeting "to honour Mr. Nehru for whom I have most sincere admiration. All of us must deplore the persecution to which our Government has subjected him." Laurence Housman, the war-time poet, sent a telegram of greetings to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala regretted her inability to be present to welcome and speak in honour of Pundit Nehru owing to ill-health. "But please assure Pundit Nehru," she wrote, "of my whole-hearted support in the great reception that you are according him to-night."

Most Representative Indian

In opening the proceedings, Miss Wilkinson said that Comrade Nehru was the most representative Indian because he had just been elected the President of the Lucknow Congress. "That Congress," she said, "represents all the sections of Indian opinion, all creeds, and races in India in a united desire—no, not desire—in a united passionate determination just to be a free country, a country which has a right to rule. So we welcome Comrade Nehru as a representative of that aspiration. But we also welcome him as a man. There is no greater condemnation of the system of government that can place men like Mahatma Gandhi, like Jawaharlal Nehru, like Subash Bose and hundreds of thousands of best brains of India in jail. We welcome to-night a man who realises that complete Indian national freedom is the economic freedom of Indian masses. That is what is more important to us, the Socialists of Britain. We welcome him for his struggle for a free India which will give freedom to the masses of India and not to a few select ones. He comes to us to represent the exploited workers and peasants of India and we send him back to India to preside over the Lucknow Congress with good wishes and cheer for the economic fight—not merely a national fight. In India they have to make great sacrifices in pursuit of this object and let us not forget that in spite of our Trade Union organisations, in spite of our freedom of speech and freedom of press, we too have still to settle our economic problem."

Miss Wilkinson then paid an eloquent tribute to Mrs. Kamala Nehru. "Realising one tremendous spirit in that frail body," she said, "not only her husband, her father, his father, and everyone dear and near to her had been taken away from her, put in prison, she did not run away. She carried on until she herself was taken to jail and now to-day she is in a serious state of her own health. In my opinion she is one of the greatest women India has ever produced and I request you to authorise me at the end of this meeting to send her at Lausanne our loving wishes for her safe recovery and return." The gathering gave her this permission.

Mr. David Grenfell, the Labour M.P. and President of the India League, said he was there to bring a motion of encouragement to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and all that he represented. "I am also here," he continued, "to express the very keen and direct sympathy felt with him and his countrymen by that part of my country from which I come. I come from the industrial country of South Wales. We have always felt a very warm sympatny for those who struggle for industrial welfare. We have striven from generation to generation to free mining and other industrial workers of Great Britain. Therefore we have the heart to appreciate similar struggles in other parts of the world."

India's Right

"I am a citizen of this country" continued Mr. Grenfell, "and I share the responsibility with others to make our influence felt on the Indian policy of the Government. To-night in the presence of Pundit Nehru and in the presence of other Indian friends, I am glad to find that a sufficient number of Labour Party men have come to this platform to accord to India the right which she rightly claims. As far as a nation can be represented, the Indian National Congress represents that nation in India. It is the people of India alone who have the right to determine the form of Government for their country as the people of Britain are determining their form of Government. If the people of Britain were under foreign domination they would, I am sure, be doing exactly what the Congress Party is doing in India."

"I am very glad to find that Pundit Nehru is a Socialist too," emphasised Mr. Grenfell, "because the solution of economic problems of India is equally a solution for the economic problem of other countries. And I believe that the Congress Party is the only Party that can prepare India for that part of economic freedom of her people. In the next five years or so I expect great progress by the

(Continued On Page 12—Col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking

ADDING INSULT

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, the Sind "Nationalist" M.L.A., has sought to insult public intelligence after injuring their interests. He justifies his neutrality in the division on Mr. B. Das' Bill on the ground of special circumstances in Sind. If Mr. Lalchand Navalrai has the courage to face the implications of his conduct he will find that fundamentally he, an Indian—who, furthermore, claims to be a "Nationalist" patriot—is neutral on an important issue namely, the right of the bureaucracy to rule over his country by so-called "laws" which are a denial of all principles of jurisprudence. His brother "Nationalist," Bhai Parmananda, had behaved similarly during an earlier division in connection with the same bill, because he wanted "to teach Congress a lesson" for its attitude on the Communal Award. Bhai Farmananda was at least quite straightforward and frank. We are, however, glad that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's constituents are promptly repudiating him.

VOTE FOR Mr. K. T. SHAH

With regard to to-day's by-election to the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Bombay University we much wish that Mr. K. T. Shah were returned unopposed. He precminently deserves such a distinction. However, as things are, it is at once the privilege and the duty of the voters to elect him with a thumping majority. As a publicist of All-India reputation, as an author of a number of standard treatises on the economic, civic and other problems of the country, as a most active member of the University Senate for several years past, and as a staunch nationalist, who has done yeoman's service to the Congress in the discussion of intricate economic questions, Mr. Shah is the fittest person to represent the University in the Council. His presence there just as present would be most useful when important financial questions arising out of the separation of Sind and the Neimyer inquiry are under discussion. The fact is evident from, among other things, the manifesto in support of his candidature, issued by a number of representative men hailing from all parts of the Presidency and representing all parties. Let his success be worthy of his conspicuous merits and the voters' appreciation of them.

FEEBLE DEFENCE

No one, in this country at any rate, will agree with Sir Aubrey Metcalfe that Government were right in not protesting to Italy against the insults to which Mr. Ahuja and his family and Mr. Sen were subjected by a crowd in Milan. If the Government had taken a lesson from their own superior authority, the British Government, they would have acted differently; they would have acted as the British Government have been doing whenever their own nationals are involved. Incidentally, it is a little noteworthy that while answering questions in the Assembly on this subject, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe kept shifting his ground.

INDIA AND LEAGUE

Though the Legislative Assembly duly agreed on Friday last, to the motion for consideration of the Official Bill to prohibit loans and credits to Italy, the discussion thereon was very illuminating indeed. The League of Nations came in for a very justified chastisement from a number of members, Mr. B. Das appropriately characterising it is the home of "Old Women" at Geneva! Mr. Satyamurti made a masterly analysis of India's position "vis-a-vis" the League, and pointedly observed that British Imperialism was a standing provocation to war. The official spokesman had the frankness to admit that there was some "inconsistency" in India's position as a member of the Leagite, though, of course, "inconsistency" is a very mild term to use, when India is forced to play the role of a mere cat's-paw to Britain. The day's debate was also valuable in showing India's unanimous sympathy for Abyssinia, a sympathy which ought to be translated into action in some concrete manner soon.

PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES

As suggested by the Congress President, an influential committee of Congress leaders has been formed for the amelioration of the condition of political prisoners in general and for securing, in particular, the demands made by Sjt. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee. These demands, it is clear from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's statement, are modest and reasonable, and it is a pity that the U. P. Government's attitude towards them has driven Sjt. Chatterjee to go on a hunger strike. But now that a responsible committee has taken up the question, we hope he will immediately end the strike. It is also necessary that the U. P. Government should take a humane view of the demands and should not think, as they seem to do from the statement they have issued, that prisoners go through the tortures of hunger to coerce jail officials.

Every Patriot Should Vote For Mr. Shah

(1) In Economics, he is verily a Shah.

(2) In the Indian Chamber, his is a rare brain.

(3) In the Senate, his is a potent force.

(4) In the Syndicate, his view is respected.

(5) In the Corporation he is the coming man.

(6) In politics, he is patriotic and nationalist.

(7) In public life, he is a tough fighter, debater and a sound constructive critic.

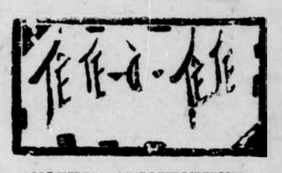
(8) For handling bureaucratic budgets, he has few equals.

(9) He has a clear cut plan for India's regeneration—economic, educational and social.

Graduates, please, do elect Mr. Shah and thus discharge your duty to your City, Presidency and University.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Udvada, Feb. 15.



ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT NOTICE

—Headline.

And there will be another Ruling out of Order by the Prseident.

* * * *

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe admitted in the Assembly that "there was inconsistency in India's position as a member of the League and yet subordinate to Britain."

At this rate it shouldn't be long before Sir Aubrey admitted the unjust inconsistency in India being subordinate to Great Britain.

* * * *

Pressed on the question of molestation by Italian authorities, of Indians in Milan, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe sadly asked, "What would have been the good of a protest at that time?

Quite. And what would be the good of the British Ambassador energetically protesting against the Italian accusation that British army officers were directing the Abyssinian campaign?

* * * *

Closing the final stage of discussion on the Wages Bill, Sir Frank Noyce assured Messrs James and Joshi that if, as a result of the working of the Act, any improvements were found desirable, the Government would not hesitate to bring an amending Bill.

Although Sir Homi Mody was not among the particular recipients of the assurance, there can be little doubt about it, owing to the success of the strike in the Spring Mills.

* * * *

A Baroda telegram reports that His Highness the Gaekwar will probably sail for England in the first or second week of April.

His Highness the Aga Khan, however, will probably return earlier.

* * * *

Replying to the welcome address at the Aligarh Muslim University, His Highness the Aga Khan "promised", says an A. P. I. report, "to collect funds for the University".

The emphasis, of course, is on the word "collect".

* * * *

The Cochin Legislative is to discuss a resolution demanding that untouchability be abolished in the State by a royal proclamation.

We hope it is defeated. Otherwise it would create a dangerously contagious precedent.

A demand might then well be made that it should be abolished in British India too by a royal proclamation.

* * * *

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya has gone to Berlin to confer with Herr Hitler on the subject of agricultural development in Germany.

Development is a bit too futuristic. Herr Hitler has certainly done a good deal of sowing on a large and thorough scale. But reaping is yet to come.

Incidentally, we hope the Fuehrer, a profound scholar and lover of history, doesn't start an —academic?—discussion on crawling and walking. It would be so embarrassing to both.

* * * *

An Addis Ababa message says that Italian 'planes bombed a Convent at Lake Haik.

Perhaps the flag led them into the mistake that it was a Red Cross Hospital.

* * * *

The Adowa-Makalle road having been cut off by Abyssinians, Italians sent provisions to their soldiers in parachutes. But a strong wind carried them to the Abyssinians.

Now this is most unkind and cruel of Providence.

By the way, since the weather is growing more inclement, the Italians should stop the parachute supply.

* * * *

"Every man, woman and child in America knows", claims Senator Idalio, "that the Italian war-machine is running only because of the United States exporters' free supply of all oil that Signor Mussolini wants".

Now this is a little exaggerated. We mean there is no doubt about its being known to every one that the supply of oil is not quite free. Oh no.

* * * *

The passer-by stopped, and looked at the man struggling vainly with his broken-down car.

"Excuse me", said the stranger, "but perhaps I can help you. There are one or two things I can tell you about your make of car."

The owner straightened himself up and looked at the other.

"Please keep them to yourself, old chap", he remarked, warningly, with a glance towards the occupants of the car, "there are ladies present."

The World Of Finance

(By ZANDHYALA).

Politics may appear again as a disturbing influence from time to time in the months ahead, and the conditions in the business world also do not demonstrate any ability to improve in the face of any obstacles that are likely to result from the disturbed political atmosphere that has been already surcharged with the tragedy of a general war. The Committee of Experts feel confident of the efficacy of the application of the 'oil sanctions' in preventing the Italo-Abyssinian conflagration spreading to other parts of Europe and Asia, provided U. S. A. also extends her helping hand for the solution of the present tangle. U. S. A. has accepted the Neutrality Bill, and the President is also reported to have been in favour of restricting the exports of oil to the belligerents. But the application of oil sanctions may provoke some differences among the European Powers, as it carries with it the germs of a European war with far-reaching consequences all over the world. The Japanese manoeuvres in the East and the Anglo-Egyptian question are as serious as ever.

Markets Dull

Dull and uninteresting are the state of affairs in all the markets. The prices of both cotton and silver have moved within narrow limits. The Stock Exchange being devoid of any interesting developments, presented a somewhat dull appearance. In the absence of any good enquiry from the outside public, the prices slid back mainly due to inter-bazaar jobbing. In the wake up of bright sterling advices the gilt-edged market has remained very steady with the result that the differences between the 3-1/2 per cent rupee paper and the comparable sterling security has narrowed down to less than one point.

In the realm of international exchanges there is a halt to the upward movement of Sterling with Dollar and Franc registering a small improvement in their exchange value. The inflationary sentiment is in the wane in U. S. A., and politics in France also seem to have reached a roost till at least the general election.

Whither Silver?

Whither silver? This is the question that is baffling the international financiers at the present moment. The Chinese Government have extended the Nationalisation decree for another period of three months, and there appears very little chance of China reverting to the silver standard. The fact that China is exchanging her white metal for the yellow metal from U. S. A. suggests the continuance of the present exchange standard by China probably with the ultimate objective of adopting a full-fledged gold standard. Whether China succeeds in adopting a gold standard or maintaining the present exchange standard, the probability of a large sale of the white metal by the Chinese Government to acquire the required foreign exchanges, presents a serious menace to the silver market. But the fact that the U. S. Treasury is negotiating a direct deal with China and Mexico for the purchase of silver at current levels indicates that U. S. A. is anxious to maintain the price of silver at about the current level.

Meanwhile the four 'good men' of the London Silver Market are trying to restore the former prestige and business of their market. They have revived the forward trading in silver last week, and are allowing trading in silver on Saturdays also. For a country like Britain which is not interested either in the production or the consumption of the metal, it may be difficult to maintain the supreme position in the international silver market in future especially in view of the latest developments in U. S. A.

State Purchase Of Railways

With the approach of the Budget of the Government of India, speculation is rife in market circles regarding the probable changes in the financial policy of the Government next year. The Railway Budget will be presented this week, and to general Budget at the end of this month. In view of the decreasing traffic and diminishing earnings during the past few months, it is a foregone conclusion that the Railway budget for the current year may close with a deficit, which may be made good by a loan from the depreciation fund. But as the deficit in the Railway budget has become almost chronic during the past few years, it is expected in certain quarters that there may be an increase in the passenger fares, and in the freight on the transportation of some kinds of goods. Already the freight charges for the transportation of cement are reported to have been increased by railways. Should there be any increase in the general railway freight it is sure to be a hard hit to the various Indian industries those are already crippling under numerous disabilities.

The Government of India seem to be half-hearted about purchasing the M. & S. M. Railway and the S. I. Railway next year, as they are not inclined to impose heavy financial responsibilities on the future Railway Board. But the Government should not overlook the fact, that money is abnormally cheap, and that they can succeed at the present moment in raising the required capital either in India or in London, especially in view of the high credit that India enjoys in the international market. Should the Government of India let loose the present opportunity, it may not be possible for them to borrow at a future date at the most reasonable terms. Though the short term credit are cheap, there is a growing feeling among the institutional investors not to lock up their funds at low rates for considerably long periods. Again with the emergence of the prosperity phase of the Trade cycle in the coming years, interests are likely to harden as a result of improved demand for capital and trade and industrial centres.

The Budget

The General Budget for the current year is expected to result in a surplus of about 3 to 4 crores of rupees mainly due to increased revenues from customs and other duties. Hence the tax-payers are expecting a considerable relief during the next financial year. Firstly, it is very difficult to say whether the current year's surplus will be a recurring one or not. Secondly, the Governmnet may have to incur fresh expenditure on the reconstruction of Quetta. Thirdly, the Government will have to make provision for expenses required for the inauguration of the new Constitution. The creation of the new provinces—Orissa and Sind—will be a continuous burden on the central budget for many years to come. Again the separation of Burma from India may also result in a diminution of the central revenues. In view of the huge expenditure on defence and rearmament in almost all the countries of the world, it is not entirely outside the realm of practical politics to expect an increase in the expenditure on army in India next year. And so the question of giving relief to the tax-payer remains very doubtful.

Will There Be Fresh Taxation?

Will there be any fresh taxes in the next Budget? This question is the uppermost of the minds of all. Many are expecting an excise duty on cement, and an increase in the import duty on silver. The only industry that has made a rapid progress during the past few years despite numerous obstacles, is the cement industry. Almost all the companies are now reported to have been working at 85 per cent of their capacity, and they are expected to work to the maximum capacity after a few months owing to the feverish building activity prevailing all over the country. They have considerably reduced their cost of production with the result that the imports of cement have undergone a diminution in recent years. It does not stand to reason to expect that an excise duty is to be levied on an industry which has never received any protection from Government, except it be their deliberate intention to create a stumbling block in the progress of the industry.

The import duty on silver was first imposed with the purpose of giving protection to the home market, but it has been reduced by about two-thirds during the last two years for the prevention of the smuggling of the metal. As the revenue from this source is of very little significance it is not unlikely that the import duty on silver may be abolished completely this year.

NATIONAL GOVT. FOR SPAIN?

Premier May Hold Balance Of Power Between Two Groups

MILITARY BUNDOBUST FOR EMERGENCY

MADRID, Feb. 15.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to ensure orderly elections to the new Cortes to-morrow —the third since the formation of the Republic in the spring of 1931.

In most of great towns armoured cars with machine guns will be patrolling the streets and troops will be standing by in barracks the whole day.

In turbulent Barcelona this will be for three days. Two destroyers are stationed in Algeciras to keep order in the South.

The outcome of the election between the two powerful groups of Right (National Counter Revolutionary Front) and Left (Popular Front) is doubtful' though it is expected to slightly favour the former. Barcelona is expected go left.

Prime Minister Manuel Portela heads the Radical coalition Government. He leads the Diminutive Centre party Some of his followers appear in the Rightists list and others stand as Independents.

The elections may result in Premier Portela holding the balance of power and pave the way for the formation of National Government.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED OFF

Sequel To Meeting Demands Of Demonstrators

CARACAS, Feb. 15.

The general strike which palarysed the City for two days was called off owing to the President's conceding most of the demands of the demonstrators including the dismissal of the officials of the former regime of Dictator General Gomez and the raising of press censorship. The Foreign Minister resigned.

Ten persons died and a number were wounded as a result of police firing on the crowd of demonstrators yesterday.—Reuter.

LONDON LOAN FOR FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 15.

It is understood an agreement has been reached among the big banks of all technical points connected with the proposed large French loan from London and only a formal approval from Anglo-French treasuries is required. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this forthcoming loan is expected to total 40 to 60 million sterling. Interest is likely to be 3 per cent.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT & WORLD PEACE

President's Plans To Convene Inter-American Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The Inter-American Peace Conference suggested by President Roosevelt in a letter to Mr. Justo President, Argentina and other Latin-American Presidents suggests the Conference to meet at Buenos Aires or other American capital to determine how the maintenance of peace in American Republics will be best safeguarded perhaps through prompt ratification of all inter-American peace instruments and the already negotiated amendment to the existing peace instruments or creation by common accord new instruments of peace and opines that such steps will advance the cause of world peace as the agreements which might be reached would supplement to reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and all other existing or future peace agencies.

DISPELLING DOUBTS ABOUT BILLS

Amendment Making Meaning Clear Cannot Be Ruled Out, Says Desai

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Whether an amendment which proposes to make the meaning of a bill clear can be ruled out on the ground that the meaning of the bill is clear was the question which rose in the Assembly on Friday just before the House rose. It is understood that further ruling will be given by the Chair on Monday.

The position was explained by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on Friday who said that the question raised by Mr. A. Ayyangar's amendment regarding insurance premium was not as to what assurance was conveyed about the interpretation of the bill by the leader of the House or by the Chair. Such an interpretation would not assist a man before a court of law. Mr. Desai maintained that if any member of the House entertained doubt regarding construction of the bill, he had the right to move an amendment to remove the doubt and the House alone had the right to decide whether to accept that amendment or reject it. The right of moving such an amendment could not be ruled out because the Chair thought the meaning was clear.

The House was adjourned before the point raised by Mr. Desai could be finally settled. It is understood that on Monday both the Chair and the Leader of the House would express their views on the subject.—A. P.

FOG HAVOC IN ENGLAND

Scores Of Trains Marooned And Shipping Held Up On Thames

ELECTRICITY BREAK-DOWN DOES ITS BIT

LONDON, February 15.

According to Croydon airport reports several machines from the continent were in air when fog descended over Croydon. Unable to land there the machines cruised around at different altitudes in accordance to wireless instructions from the controlled tower while the authorities got into touch with Southern England aerodromes with a view to ascertaining whether landing was possible.

The reply in each case was that conditions were impossible. Fokker machine from Amsterdam after cruising for half an hour over Croydon decided to return in an attempt to land at Rotterdam. Another plane from Paris returned to the starting point, while a third landed at the Kentish coast after an hour-and-half's cruising.

Thames' shipping was held up. Nearly a 100,000 tons shipping at Tilbury has been delayed. Heavy fog is general throughout the home counties. Flairs were lighted in many parts to guide traffic. Many sporting events have been postponed. Fog intensified public confusion which arose over one of the biggest rail holdups in London ever seen caused by electricity breakdown on a wide area of the Southern Railways Kentish services. Candles lanterns and engine lamps were pressed into service for illumination at the London terminal stations. Scores of trains were marooned between stations and the breakdown lasted two-and-half hours and sometime longer and elapsed before the normal condition was restored.—Reuter's Special.

82 ARRESTS IN PUNJAB

Alleged Kidnapping Of Boys And Girls

LAHORE, February 15.

The Punjab Police (C.I.D.) chalaned to-day 82 persons including a dozen women in the court of Ram Nath Luthra, Special Magistrate on a charge of kidnapping and abducting girls and boys. The accused have been arrested from different parts of the province. It is alleged that they had formed a conspiracy and were carrying a regular trade of selling boys and girls. It is reported that the police have recovered about 35 children from the possession of the accused.—United Press.

NO REDRESS WHILE HUNGER-STRIKE CONTINUES

U. P. Government Explain Instructions To Jail Authorities

JOGESH CHATTERJI'S DEMANDS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13.

The U. P. Government have issued a lengthy communique setting forth the circumstances leading to Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterji's hunger-strike since November 13 last, in order to remove any misunderstanding which may have been created in the public mind by reports appearing in the press in this connection.

It states: "Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, a "B" class prisoner, who was sentenced to transportation for life under sections 121A and 120B, I.P.C. in the Kakori train dacoity case, has been on hunger-strike since November 13, 1935. He has been on hunger-strike on several occasions, the last being in 1934. On the last occasion his demands were:—(1) the concentration of revolutionary prisoners in one jail as a special class; (2) the grant of a standard daily newspaper; (3) the abolition of cellular confinement at night, and (4) return of Andaman prisoners to jails in India.

HIS PRESENT DEMANDS.

His present demands are different in several respects. They are as follows:—(1) all political prisoners must form a special class; (2) special jails should be set apart where such prisoners should live in association by day and by night; (3) one uniform standard should be kept for their food and clothing, which they should be permitted to supplement at their own expense; (4) provision should be made for games and exercises; (5) they should be supplied at government expense with books, newspapers and magazines; and (6) their medical and hygienic necessities should be supplied."

HUNGER-STRIKES.

"In recent years," adds the communique, "hunger-striking has been resorted to on several occasions in more than one prison in the hope of coercing the jail authorities and government to meet the demands of hunger-strikers, however unreasonable they be. Recently an ordinary "C" class prisoner in the United Provinces, who had been convicted under section 302/114, I.P.C., and sentenced to transportation for life demanded that all life sentences should be reduced to five years, and remained on hunger-strike for over 18 months. He has recently abandoned it unconditionally.

GOVT. INSTRUCTIONS.

Government have been compelled to issue instructions from time to time for dealing with hunger-strikers in order to prevent prisoners from adopting a method which is subversive of discipline and which, if accepted or connived at, might lead to a very serious trouble in jails. Under existing orders no enquiry into an alleged grievance can be made, much less any concession be granted, to a prisoner as long as his hunger-strike continues. This instruction is based on the practical consideration that if prisoners find that they can get what they want by recourse to hunger-strike, such strikes will become more frequent and will constitute a serious menace to jail discipline.

TREATMENT OF JOGESH.

So far as Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterji is concerned, a good deal of consideration has been shown to him. For instance, he is allowed to associate with four other "B" class prisoners, including one non-political prisoner. He receives books and magazines from the Public Library in Lucknow and other sources as well as the bi-weekly edition of the Leader. He has also been permitted to play games. During the summer he is allowed the use of a pankha (fan). It may be stated here that though one of Chatterji's previous demands was the return of all prisoners in the Andamans to India, he had previously asked to be sent to Andamans.

NO PERSONAL COMPLAINT.

The present strike is not due to any complaint from Babu J. C. Chatterji about his personal treatment by the jail authorities, but apparently has been resorted to in order to force government into providing special treatment for certain prisoners, including revolutionaries, as a matter of fact provision exists in the Jail Manual for the special treatment of certain classes of prisoners on the ground of their status, prisoners being divided into three classes, viz, "A," "B" and "C" Association by day is already allowed to prisoners in the same class as Babu J. C. Chatterji. A separate but uniform standard is already kept in regard to food and clothes for each of the three classes of prisoners, but is irrespective of the crimes for which they have been convicted.

EXERCISE AND GAMES.

Reasonable facilities for exercise and games to "A" and "B" class prisoners are generally given when demanded, and the question of such facilities is under consideration by the Inspector-General of Prisons in regard to prisoners in class "C." Babu J. C. Chatterji and, indeed, all "B" class prisoners are allowed the bi-weekly issue of the Leader as well as books and magazines. Finally, full attention is paid to the medical and hygienic necessities of all prisoners, as can be proved by mortality statistics in jails of this province."—A.P.

Mahatma Must Decide Office Acceptance Issue

COUNTRY WILL FOLLOW HIS ADVICE, SAYS SUBHAS BOSE

PARIS, Feb. 15.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here to-day after spending a fortnight at Dublin. He will spend few days at Geneva and then plans to proceed to India in the middle of March.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said he was anxious to attend the annual Congress session in April when the new constitution will be discussed and the most momentous decision will have to be taken. Next year under the new constitution elections to provincial parliaments will be held. What we shall have to decide is whether if the Nationalist party has majority after elections, we will form ministry and take over administration. The final decision will emanate from Gandhiji and whatever Mahatma decides will go through.

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS.

Sjt. Bose considered that the constitution was hedged in by too many safeguards although those in authority would be largely responsible for the working of the constitution. He was absolutely opposed to the provision whereby Hindus were unable to vote for Moslems and 'vice versa.' "This creates artificial divisions and leads to vested interests. Nationalists demand joint electorate. There is fear that in the next year there will be accentuation of communal feeling."—Reuter.

MONGOLS REPULSED

Serious Clash With Japanese Manchukuos In Disputed Territory

TOKIO, Feb. 15.

Another serious clash between the Outer Mongols and the Japanese Manchukuos occurred in the neighbourhood of the disputed territory of Lake Buir. It is alleged a thousand Mongols equipped with four armoured cars launched an attack, but they were repulsed after several hours' fighting.—Reuter.

King Carol At Paris

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 15.

King Carol on way back from England is staying here 'incognito' in the company of Madame Lupescu before returning to Bucharest.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE

Behind Demand For Ministry Is Demand For More Efficient Organisation

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech has caused considerable stir in the common's lobby.

The speech is interpreted as being a demand for more up-to-date and efficient system in the organisation of the Defence rather than attack on Mr. Baldwin. There is certainly immense support behind the demand. The debate has established beyond any doubt that the House of Commons is dissatisfied with the existing organisation of Defence. The real demand is not for the Ministry of Defence but for the co-ordinating authority under a Minister able to devote its whole time to the job. This view is held so strongly and in so many quarters that the Government is bound to take action.

It is expected therefore that Government will speedily devise new arrangements.—Reuter's Special Service.

ECHO OF ASSAULT ON BLUM

Charge Against Charles Maurras

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 15.

M. Charles Maurras, Director Action Francaise was charged by the examining Magistrate with incitement to murder arising out of a newspaper article. Charge follows swiftly on the "Camelots du Roi" attack on M. Blum but the article, does not name M. Blum or others.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

THAT MISERABLE MANUSCRIPT CAUSED ALL THIS TROUBLE---IT WAS SO PEACEFUL HERE BEFORE THE THOUGHT OF TREASURE CAME UP---
I'VE GOT SOMETHING, WADE!---
YOU LOVE HARRY--DON'T YOU LESLIE?
A DRESSING GOWN!—
IT'S LORD CHELFORD'S--THERE IS HIS COAT OF ARMS!
THEN HE'S DROWNED! ---HIS BODY MUST LIE THERE, AT THE BOTTOM-----
DON'T GIVE UP HOPE, LESLIE----HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE-----
1-23
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Theosophical Society
ITS DIAMOND JUBILEE

(By K. J. B. Wadia.)

To-day, the 17th of February, is known as the Adyar-Day amongst the Theosophists all the world over.

It is the death-anniversary of Col. H. S. Olcott-one of the Founders of the Society and birth-anniversary day of C. W. Leadbeater the most famous Theosophist and Occultist. It is, therefore, fit on this occasion to say something about theosophy and the Theosophical Society.

Sixty years have elapsed since the Theosophical Society was founded by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott of happy memory. It was in the City of New York that they conceived of, constituted and consecrated the Society on 17th November 1875 with its motto "There is no religion Higher than Truth." Then they both came to India, arriving in Bombay on 16th February 1879. They stayed in our city for a couple of years and came into close contact with many citizens of those ways.

The Society which was founded to spread universal brotherhood, not only between man and other kingdoms of nature such as mineral, vegetable and animal, on the one hand, and angelic and spiritual on another—the Society which was founded to preach and practise brotherliness amongst all and achieve Freedom through the right and real friendship not only between men and men, but also between men, birds and beasts—that Society really holds its place par excellence in the history of this ancient earth. We need not dwell at length on the evolution of ideas and ideals of life and God and Nature during the past sixty years. truthfully speaking Theosophy is as old as the moon and the founders of the Theosophical Society in the outer World were undoubtedly Col. H. S. Olcott and Madame H. P. Blavatsky, but it is reliably said that in the inner or spiritual world it was founded some thousands of years ago by what is known as the Masters or Custodians of the White Lodge.

ITS THREE AIMS.

Its three aims and objects are declared as under:

(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of caste, creed, sex, race or colour.

(2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science.

(3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and other powers latent in man.

Only the first object is compulsory for any one to become a member; the remaining two are absolutely voluntary.

In order to carry out these aims and objects, the Founders in the beginning had to meet opposition, ridicule, and jeers of many kinds from many quarters.

BLAVATSKY AND BESANT

Thus it will be seen that the Society had to face many difficulties and storms of varied kinds but standing like a lighthouse on the rock of Truth, it bestows its lustre and warmth to those who come in its arena. For all this we are indebted to Madame H. P. Blavatsky (1831-1891) the High Priestess of Isis, a great teacher and messenger of the White Lodge and the most famous Author of the Secret Doctrine, Isis Unveiled, Voice of the Silence etc.

In collaboration with her was her lifelong colleague, Col. H. S. Olcott (1832-1907) an experienced agriculturist, an Army Officer, a great oganiser and a lecturer. In the words of Dr. Annie Besant, "H. P. Blavatsky gave to the world Theosophy. H. S. Olcott gave to the world the Theosophical Society. Each was chosen by the Masters. Who brought the greater gift?"

Then there appeared on the horizon of the Society the rising star of Mrs Annie Besant (1847-1933) the great servant of humanity. It was in the year 1887 when the late Mr. W. T. Stead of the "Review of Reviews" fame gave to her Madam Blavatsky's secret doctorine to be reviewed. Passing through different stages of life through many clouds she was eventually elected the President of the Theosophical Society. She gave to the world a most noble literature in her exquisite English, and as the President of the Thosophical Society and as the outer representative of its inner circle enriched the heads and hearts of her readers by her innumerable books like the "Ancient Wisdom", "Study in Consciousness", "In the Outer Court" etc., and left her heritage to the present President of the Society, Dr. George S. Arundale and his colleague Mr. C. Jinarajadasa.

Both of them have served the Society in fact from their very youth and are very devoted to the sacred task assigned to them. Thus the Theosophical Society is indebted to all the great personages who have enlightened the cultured and intelligent humanity from age to age by their personalities and by their literature.

The literature of the Theosophical Society is ever rich wide and noble. Along with the founders past and present Presidents, Mr. C. W. Leadbeater, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Mabel Collins Poet James H. Cousins, Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Mr. Ernest Wood, Mr. T. Subbrao, Babu Bhagwandas, Mr. G. R. S. Mead, William Q. Judge and many others have contributed their share of divine wisdom in great quantity and rich quality. Especially the Occult Books by recognised Clairvoyant, Mr. C. W. Leadbeater on subjects like, "Man, Whence, Why and "Whither," "Reincarnation," "Karma" "Hidden Side of Things" and particularly on "Death and After," have soothed and solaced many a suffering soul. The Theosophical Society had also given to the world such monthly Magazines as "The Lucifer." "The Path," "The Theosophical Review," "The Young Theosophist," "The Jyoti", "The Cherag," but above all "The Theosophist," the organ of the President, founded in Bombay on the 1st October 1879. The big Oriental Library at the Advar headquarters is one of the most famous libraries containing many rare and ancient manuscripts. It was opened during Christmas 1886.

Amongst its membership the Society can reckon with pride the names of famous personages like the great inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, Sir William Crookes, the great chemist Camille Flammarion, the famous astronomer and philosopher Alfred R. Wallace the Evolutionist, Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe, a calculating astronomer, Mr. George W. Russel, ("A.E."), the Irish Poet of the Spirit, Mr. A. O. Hume, the father of the Indian National Congress, Sir S. Subrahmanya Iyer, the ex-Judge of Madras, Countess E. Wachtmeister, the devoted organiser of the Theosophical Publishing Society, Lady Emily Lutyens, "the warm friend of India", Mr. Tukaram Tatya, a well-known Bombay citizen and great helper in the cause of Theosophy.

Then there were families like the Arundales, Keigtlys and Gebhards in the West, and Chatterjees, Dattas, Telangs, Trilokekars and Wadias in the East who have ardently joined this society. Mr. Kawasji M. Shroff, the well-known Bombay corporator, who happened to be in America when the Society was founded was the first Indian to be admitted by the founders there. The oldest "living" member at present in Bombay or probably in India, is Mr. Naoroji D. Khandalawalla, the ex-judge of Poona who joined the Society on March 9th, 1880.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

But while enumerating the past and present services of the aged members of the Society it is but meet to refer to the Youth Movement inaugurated during Mrs. Besant's regime so recently as in 1924 whereby youths even under 21 are admitted everywhere in the Youth Lodges of the Theosophical Society. And likewise the Theosophical Order of Service, Women's Indian Association for the Elders: and the Golden Chain, the Round Table for the little Children and several Theosophical Schools in India, Ceylon and elsewhere deserve to be mentioned as the direct subsidiary activities of the Theosophical Society. Thus the Theosophical work goes on for the past sixty years—man will come and man will go but it will go on for ever. The sun never sets on its lodges.

And now a word about its future.

The future of the Society entirely depends upon its present leaders and upon the fidelity and strength of its present members. Among the warring nations—Theosophical Society will spread the message of love and Brotherliness. Amongst the poor ignorant masses of humanity it will bring light and life; perhaps it will create a university and colonies of its own and plant the seeds of truth and universal knowledge for generations to come. In the words of its founder H.P. Blavatsky: "The Society will gradually leaven and permeate the great mass of thinking and intelligent people and with its large minded and noble ideas of religion, duty and philanthropy, slowly but surely it will burst as under the iron fetters of creeds and dogmas of social and caste prejudices; it will break down racial and national antipathies and barriers and will open the way to the practical realisation of the brotherhood of all men."

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE
Extends Sessions

On account of want of time all the well-known artistes who have come from different parts of India could not be accommodated in the five concerts, arranged previously. So one more concert will be given on Tuesday at 9-30 p.m.

The concluding address of H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur also take place on Tuesday at 6-30 at the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall.

CONSTABLE WAS REAL AGGRESSOR
Accused Attacked Him Under Grave Provocation Says Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 15.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge of Thana in the appeal preferred by one Laxman Bhiva against the sentence of four months passed by Mr. M. G. Naik, Kalyan Resident Magistrate, on a charge of having assaulted a police constable in discharging his duty as a public servant.

The trial Magistrate had acquitted the appellant's mother and brother who were also tried along with him.

After hearing arguments the Sessions Judge concluded that the complainant was not acting in the discharge of his duty as a public servant at the time of the alleged attack by the accused.

The Sessions Judge held that it was the complainant who was the aggressor inasmuch as he took the initiative by going to the chawl and exchanged words in connection with the arrest of the brother of the appellant that morning; that the appellant was guilty of causing hurt under grave and sudden provocation and that the sentence was too severe.

The Sessions Judge further observed that inasmuch as the complainant had acted in a most highhanded and improper manner under the cover of his office and t was he who was the aggressor, a sentence of fine only would meet the ends of justice.

And accordingly the Sessions Judge set aside the appellant's conviction on the charge of assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duty and altered it to causing hurt under grave and sudden provocation and the appellant was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one week.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar defended the appellant.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued From Page 6)

position to the Agreement, though when it comes to voting on the motion to reject the Agreement, they would, I think, all vote for rejection. But the Congress Party seems to lack the support from the unattached and Independent ranks which it used to commnd in the last year's sessions; and so, the country may be prepared to see another extension of the Agreement, to its ultimate loss.

AMERICAN NEGRO DELEGATION
To Arrive In Bombay On Wednesday

The American Negro Delegation is due to visit Bombay on Wednesday. They had a warm reception wherever they visited and addressed public meetings, during their extensive tour all over India.

The delegation has come out at the invitation of the Council of Student Christian Associations of America to visit principal students in India, Burma and Ceylon.

The Delegation consists of Dr. Howard Thurman and Mrs. Thurman, Mr. Edward G. Carroll and Mrs. Carroll. A series of lectures and services have been organised by the local Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Howard Thurman is a graduate of Morehouse College, and of Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary and Associate Professor of Christian Theology, Howard, Washington D. C. Mrs. Thurman is a graduate of Oberlin College, and was National Secretary of the Student Y.M.C.A. (U.S.A.) between 1928-'32.

Mr. Edward G. Carroll is a graduate of Morgan College and of the Divinity School of Yale University. He is a Minister of John Wosley Church, Salem, Virginia. Mrs. Carroll is a member of the Student Christian Movement of America and graduate of the Morgan College with considerable experience in American experiments in adult education.

Because of their unique religious and social experience such a representative group of Negro student leaders is bound to make a great contribution to the thought and life of Indian, Burmese and Ceylonese students.

The members of the Delegation intend to have a mutual exchange of experiences and opinions with grouup of students and other people in the centres visited, so that outlooks on life may change and values be enlarged.

On returning to America, they will speak to students in all parts of the country, particularly to the Student Christian Movements' conferences, on their experiences in India in the interest of the greatest understanding and fellowship.

On Wednesday they will adderss a meeting at the International Fellowship and in the night Dr. Thurman will talk on eht Radio on "The meaning of the Negro Spirituals."

The Delegation leaves for Poona on Monday next.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY'S WORK FOR FLYING

(Continued From Page 1.)

Misrichand in a broadcast speech from the Air Station said:

"I have been asked to say a few words of my experience during this race. We all started off from Madras in excellent weather and after very good start we all made for Hyderabad. Visibility was very good throughout except over the River Krishna where I experienced storm which took me off my course. I was fortunate enough to get the lead which I maintained throughout. I was ahead of my schedule throughout and I am most grateful to all the people who were very good to me on the way and received me with enthusiasm. I am glad I lived up to the expectations of all my friends and those who wished me success."—A.P.

VICEROY'S TROPHY AIR RACE
One Of World's Well-known Events, Says Aero Club Chief

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Pinhorn, Chairman of the Aero Club of India and Burma at the finish of the 3rd Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race:—

"We have just watched the finish of the 3rd Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race, an event which is taking its place amongst the well-known air races of the world and it is very gratifying to see two entries from England.

It was in 1931 that the Aero Club decided to organise an All-India race and we asked Your Excellency to give it your patronage. As usual in all matters connected with aviation, Your Excellency showed your keen interest and at once offered to present this very handsome trophy for a race to be known as the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race. The prize money for the race is derived from interest accruing from investments of the Irwin Trust Fund, which Sir Victor Sassoon, father of the Aero Club, started in 1931 with the object of promoting air racing in India and providing the prize money. The annuol interest derived from this Fund amounts to Rs. 5,400—a sum totally insufficient to allow us to hold the race every year. In fact unless we can greatly augment the prize money we can only hold the race about once in three years. This is an opening for the liberal-minded.

TWO DAYS' RACE

In 1934 the Aero Club decided to enlarge the scope of the race which in previous years had been a one day's race centred in Delhi. A course from Calcutta to Bombay was, therefore, chosen but largely, I believe, owing to the London-Melbourne air race taking the wind out of our wings and also because of the slump, we had to cancel the race on account of lack of entries. We were told that few owners could afford to fly a course of 1,300 miles.

"However, we stuck to our opinion that the race would be a two days' event covering more of this country and despite pessimists, ten 'planes left Madras yesterday for a race over 1,520 miles."

He paid a tribute to their Excellencies for what they had done for flying in India.—A. P.

Big Battle South Of Makale
Heavy Abyssinian Losses
Nature Continues To Be Kind To Ethiopians 9-Hour Downpour Of Rain On Addis Ababa

ROME, February 16.

The Italian troops on the Eritrean front, who began offensive on 11th February have been engaged in a big battle to the south of Makale since the dawn of 15th instant, states an official communique. No further details are available.

9-HOUR DOWNPOUR ON ADDIS ABABA

An Addis Ababa message says the heaviest rains since September fell yesterday. There was an uninterrupted nine-hour downpour on Addis Ababa. Dessie Road is now in fearful condition. It is feared the motor traffic will be suspended formany weeks.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN SOUTH OF MAKALE
20,000 Casualties In Abyssinian Ranks?

PARIS, Feb. 16.

According to French reports, Marshal Badoglio triumphed in the south of Makale. It is stated, he was opposed by 80,000 Abyssinians, commanded by Ras Mulugeta, of which 30,000 fled, while 20,000 met casualties.

It is stated that the troops of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum in Tembient are in danger of being cut off.

The Italian losses are probably: four hundred killed and 500 wounded.—Reuter.

ADOWA-MAKALE ROAD CUT OFF
Italians Supply Provisions To Garrison By Parachute

DESSIE, Feb. 15.

Latest reports claim that the Ethiopians have completely cut the Adowa-Makale road and their forces are so disposed that the other road from Makale was practically unusable.

Italians are supplying the provisions to the Makale garrison by parachute. On one occasion a strong wind carried several parachutes over the Ethiopian lines and the Ethiopians first feared that food was poisoned and they tried them on a dog before eating. Son of Mr Martin the Ethiopian Minister in London had a narrow escape during the heavy bombardment of lorries, going to Dessie from Waldia.

A splinter bomb skimmed over Mr. Martin's head and struck a man beside him in the ditch knocking out his eye.—Reuter.

MORE BOMBS FROM AIR
Tigrean Tribesman Killed

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 15.

A Tigrean tribesman belonging to Ras Seyum's army was killed by a bottle of chianti dropped by the Italians from an Aeroplane flying a thousand feet high. It struck the man on the head and he died of injuries.

Dozens of bombs from the same machine exploded harmlessly.—Reuter.

POONA PLEADER OUT TO SAVE HINDUISM!
You May Even Shelve Swaraj, Says Bhopatkar

"The Great Offensive Against Hinduism" was the theme of a militant address by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona at the Young Men's Hindu Association on Sunday evening.

The lecturer urged on the younger generation to devise methods to preserve the integrity of the Hindu community. He dwelt on the necessity of the Hindus having a "point of honour" as other communities had, and to maintain it at all costs.

There was no caste system in the Hindu community, opined the speaker.

Like the League of Nations, the various units of Hindu society were bound together, and presented one organic whole, and there was no justification for hurling insults at their disunity.

Referring to the India Act, he said that the Hindus were treated very unfairly under it. They were asked to give concessions to other communities at the sacrifice of their own interests.

Even Swaraj, the speaker concluded, could be shelved for a time but the work for the regeneration of the Hindu community must be taken in hand immediately.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided, said that the Hindus must make it a point of honour,—and preserve it at all costs—to safeguard their own religion."

Convicting them on a charge of perjury for alleged giving false evidence in a local court, in the course of a civil suit, Pandit Lakshmi Chandra Vashistha, City Magistrate of Jullunder sentenced Gurbakhsh Singh and six other men of village Sanhawan, the Benga Police station to undergo three months' imprisonment.

Class-Mate Of King Who Hoisted Flag Of Independence
DR. SATYAPAL'S DISCOURSE ON JAWAHARLAL

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"Jawaharlal" was the subject of a discourse of Dr. Satyapal in Lajpat Rai Hall on Thursday night in connection with the lectures of the "Great Contemporaries" series arranged by the Servants of the People Society. Mahashe Krishna presided.

Dr. Satyapal speaking said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the great son of a great father. He had enhanced the reputation and respect of his father. When the special session of the Congress was held in Calcutta under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Dass were opposed to Mahatma Gandhi's resolution of non-cooperation. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's influence that made Pandit Motilal bow before Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Jawaharlal brought about a revolution in the life of his father.

FLAG OF INDEPENDENCE.

Proceeding, the speaker reminded the audience of the Congress session of Lahore in 1929 when Pandit Jawaharlal rode on horse back and was taken in procession through the streets of Lahore. He was the Napoleon of India. He gave the message of freedom to India in Lahore and hoisted the Flag of Independence.

Pandit Jawaharlal was born on 11th November, 1894. He was educated in England and was a barrister-at-Law. He was the classmate of King Edward VIII. The spirit of service and sacrifice that was infused in him from his very childhood by his English tutor brought about a revolution in Pandit Jawaharlal's life. He left his aristocratic life and became a "national faqir" when the call came from the nation.

AS A JAIL BIRD.

By his spirit of service and self-sacrifice he had brought a revolution in the life of the teeming millions of India. The change in Pandit Motilal's life came during the martial regime. When Mahatma Gandhi was fighting for the redress of the claims of Indians, Pandit Jawaharlal collected Rs. 40,000 for the help of sufferers. He was prepared to sacrifice his all for the freedom of India. He brought out "Independent" from Allahabad and it was in 1921 that he became a great "Bhagat" (disciple) of Mahatma Gandhi, went to jail for six months in connection with the civil disobedience movement. Soon after his release he was again sent to prison in 1922 for 18 months. In 1924 he was jailed again in connection with the Nabha agitation.

THE FAMILY.

This great man had a great mother, Mata Swarup Rani, who used to say to people that she did not mind the suffering of her son, if he could relieve mother India of her suffering. She had given her son education in perseverance. His wife, Kamala Nehru, despite her ill-health, did not lag behind but went to jail for the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal had done great work for the Peasant movement. He had a feeling for the poor peasants who were dying of hunger and that was why he was working so hard for them since 1920.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the word of Mahatma Gandhi, was a great commander and had the brain of a great statesman. He was as clear as diamond and no person on earth could doubt his truth. The nation was safe in his hands. He was the greatest living Indian next to Mahatma Gandhi.

Concluding, Dr. Satyapal said that Pandit Jawaharlal's family was a whole self-sacrificing. He paid tributes to the Nehru family for the tremendous and unparalleled services rendered by them and said that Pandit Jawaharlal was a Socialist and was a great disciplinarian. He was a perfect believer in the social and economic freedom of India, as he believed that political freedom alone was not enough.—United Press.

Vote for Mr. K. T. SHAH
Appeal to Graduate Voters of Bombay Legislative Council

Mr. K. T. Shah is offering himself as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council, in the vacancy caused by the sad death of Rao Bahadur Kale. We believe he will render in this field the same kind of service to the Presidency that he has been hitherto rendering on a narrower scale in the University and in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

It must be well-known to the graduates of this University that he has made a close study of the financial and economic conditions of the country as a whole, as is evidenced by the number and variety of his works on these subjects, which have met with a cordial reception at the hands of the Press and public in this country and outside. By this means he has contributed a great deal to the education of the public in a proper appreciation of the problems which confront us in these fields, and the means to solve them effectively. As an industrialised and a commercial province, this Presidency's problems of finance and economic recovery are, perhaps, more acute than those of any other Province; and the well-informed and energetic representation of the Indian view-point on such matters must be conceded to be one of the greatest necessities of the moment. We, therefore, commend Mr. K. T. Shah's candidature for the Council in the firm belief that within the scope allowed to the local Legislature, he would do the utmost possible to promote an effective and satisfactory solution of such problems.

The problems of University as well as secondary and primary education are not a whit less important than those of economic recovery. Those who have watched Mr. Shah's work in the Senate of our University will have no hesitation in believing that he would be able to contribute materially to the solution of these problems, if elected to the Legislature.

(Sir) Govind B. Pradhan	(Sir) J. B. Boman-Behram.	K. F. Nariman
Krishnalal M. Jhaveri	N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A.	Nagindas T. Master
S. A. Brelvi.	M. D. D. Gilder, M.L.C.	V. G. Vaisampayan
Shantilal Mangaldas.	J. A. Collaco, M.L.C.	G. V. Malwankar
S. G. Vaze	K. M. Khadye	P. A. Wadia
Bhaskarrao Medh	M. A. Karanjawalla	M. Y. Haindaday
K. R. Kanitakar	K. H. Goregaonkar	D. R. Gadgil
(Mrs.) Hansa Mehta	Vaikunth L. Mehta	Mohanlal M. Desai
V. K. Joag	Makanji Mehta	Jivraj N. Mehta.
		Poonsey H. Meisheri.

Polling takes place to-day in Bombay City at the University Convocation Hall from 9 a.m. Voters desiring any information are requested to ring up Telephone No. 20323 at the voting place.

Latest Facts from Science Mechanics and Invention

Flowers That Are Fatal to Women

Curious Incidents in Which Rare Blooms Are Believed to Breed Passion, Arouse Suspicion and Bring Death.

Roses Are Known to Impart a Fatal Fascination to Some Women, Yellow Giving Rise to Jealousy, While Black Is Believed to Presage Misfortune and Death by Violence.

MEDICAL and criminal records the world over contain many strange accounts of the mysterious influence that flowers wield over human-kind, especially women, running the gamut of human emotions. Fascination, infatuation, jealousy, passion and murder are recorded in the wide range of strange events in which the influence of flowers is so graphically revealed. Not only is the variety of flowers concerned, but also their colors. For example, there are instances in which the orchid is recorded as a breeder of passion and the tiger-lily and the black rose as symbols of death by violence.

Even the modest violet is seen as a flower of misfortune. Eugenie, Empress of the French, is said to have feared this flower. On the way to her marriage, she was offered a bouquet of violets, which caused her to turn deathly pale.

A by-stander remarked about this to her companion who instantly replied in the Empress' hearing: "What! Don't you know that violets are terribly unlucky, especially at weddings? They have a disastrous effect on some brides."

Much of Eugenie's unpopularity with her subjects, subsequent to the fall of Paris, was attributed by the Empress to violets, as was also some years later the killing of her son by the Zulus.

The orchid is believed to have a strange effect on some women, the reason for which is explained by tradition.

Orchis, the son of a nymph and a satyr, had a violent and passionate nature. Once while drunk he made such violent love to a priestess of Bacchus, that her friends came to her rescue and tore Orchis to pieces. His father implored the gods to restore his son to life. They refused to do this, but out of pity for the grieving father, converted Orchis into a flower, that is called after him to this day.

Thus, warns tradition, women who constantly wear orchids may become affected by the satyr spirit.

The orchid is the emblem of passion and tragedy. It was said to be the favorite flower of the late Czarina of Russia, who, however, seldom wore it, knowing it to be of such ill omen.

White geraniums are believed to make women who wear them susceptible to male influence.

Yellow roses are supposed to make some women suspicious. To give a woman a yellow rose was once considered a grave insult, as it indicated that she was believed to be jealous and spiteful.

The yellow narcissus, if worn often, is supposed to intensify jealousy in women and make them more readily to take offense and quarrel even with their best friends.

The beautiful white narcissus has never been considered a flower of good luck, if worn constantly. It is believed to have a saddening effect, attracting influences which produce melancholia.

All flowers, however, are not believed to produce baneful effects. Among these are red and white roses, which are supposed to have a very soothing effect on women of high-strung temperaments and those whose lives are filled with sorrow and misfortune.

The tiger-lily is believed to possess the power of creating cruelty and treachery, in proof of which the following incident is cited:

Some years ago a very beautiful, dark and mysterious woman haunted the cafes and casinos in Montmartre and Montparnasse in Paris. Many men seen in her company subsequently disappeared and later the bodies of several of these victims were found floating in the river Seine.

At last the strange woman, herself, vanished mysteriously. When a search of her quarters was made the police found on a table a faded tiger-lily to which the following note was attached:

"I carry with me to pastures new the spirit of the jungle. Till we meet again."

People shook their heads ominously as they uttered the warning: "Beware of the woman with the tiger-lily."

Black roses are believed by the natives of the Harz district of Germany to be capable of imparting to women who wear them constantly an irresistible and sometimes fatal fascination for men. The following incident, taken from the crime records of Vienna, is a case in point of this strange belief in the supernatural power of the black rose:

It concerns a beautiful Austrian girl who lured rich and elderly men to her quarters on the outskirts of Vienna, where she drugged, robbed and murdered her victims. She always showed her firm belief in the superstition about the black rose by wearing these flowers when she met her victims.

The last victim of the "girl of the black rose" was a wealthy old man named Sikora, with whom she dined in a Viennese cafe.

"Smell this," she said to him, as they were seated on a divan, and she gave him one of the black roses she was wearing.

Sikora breathed deeply of its fragrance, saying that he had never seen so beautiful a flower, imprinting kiss after kiss upon the fair hands that gave it to him. He was quickly infatuated and easily inveigled into accompanying the rose woman to her residence. Here he was plied with liquors. When he had become drunk, he was seized by the throat and mercilessly choked to death by beautiful but murderous hands. His keys were taken and his body hidden under the sofa on which he and his hostess had been sitting. The wearer of the black roses then went to lunch and afterwards to a beauty shop. Next she proceeded to her victim's apartment where she knew he had lived alone and rifled the place of all of its valuables.

Eventually the murder of Sikora was laid at the black rose woman's door and she was sentenced to prison for a long term. Shortly after being admitted to the prison she is said to have callously remarked:

"I owe my fate to wearing black roses. I love black roses, but they make me fiendishly cruel. I thoroughly enjoy harming men."

A noted grower of the black rose is a florist named Krauss, of Sangerhausen, Germany. This flower, which always creates a flutter of excitement and admiration, really is not black, but a very dark purple. Its delicate fragrance and exquisite velvety softness give it a particular value in the eyes of some society women who greatly covet it.

Clover, when it has four leaves, has long been held to be a flower of good luck. It is believed to have the power of bringing money and love to its wearers, but also is credited with being able to make women more vivacious and charming.

Ants That Build Bridges and Skyscrapers

AS architects, engineers and builders the ant occupies in the insect world a position analogous to that of man in his sphere. As a matter of fact the ant far outdoes man in the erections of skyscrapers.

Most striking of all the amazing feats ants perform is their building of tower-like structures which far outstrip those of man when considered in view of the comparative sizes of the builders. The accompanying picture shows such an ant skyscraper, some of which reach a height of 20 feet and withstand severe storms remarkably well.

Ants are also skilful bridge-builders, as shown by the following incident which Major R. W. G. Hingston relates in describing the driver ants of South America.

"One day," says Major Hingston, "I saw a multitude of these ants that wanted to get from a tree-trunk to the ground. Their only pathway was a thin curved root so narrow that it permitted them to march only in single file. Now the multitude was very immense, and having to break into single file, greatly delayed them, causing much congestion, and, in fact, made a serious obstacle. So what did they do? They began by making a chain around the root. Dozens of them collected on all sides of it, linked their legs and jaws together so as to enclose it, and in this way they made the path three or four times as wide as it was before.

"This gave the multitude a great advantage; now they could come down four or five abreast with the result that the congestion quickly disappeared. But the ants went even further than this. For this root was not straight but bent like the letter S, and the ants had to climb round the loop of the S in order to get to earth. This was not an economical procedure, and it demanded the services of a great many ants to form a chain all round this curve.

"So very soon they proceeded to throw a bridge in such a way as to cut off one loop of the S. This gave them a fairly straight gangway down which the army rapidly descended. So we see that the ants by this remarkable operation secured for themselves a double advantage. By making a chain around the root they procured for themselves a wider road; by making a bridge across the bend they shortened the distance between the tree-trunk and the ground.

"We cannot account for an act of this kind by looking to the blind innate instinct. The making of bridges is undoubtedly instinctive, for every ant of the species does it in very much the same way; but the adjusting of the type and pattern of the bridge to all the new vicissitudes that arise in their lives must, of course, necessarily demand some realization of the meaning of those vicissitudes and the capacity to adapt the pattern to them."

Another example of bridge building by ants is described by Professor Oliver G. Pike, the noted British naturalist:

A colony of ants had their nests on one side of a small ditch of running water. The land on the other side appealed to them, but as they have not learned navigation, it seemed impossible for them to reach this favored site. Their engineers got to work.

A Skyscraper Erected by Ants. Such a Structure, Which Often Reaches a Height of 20 Feet, Far Outstrips Those of Men in View of the Comparative Sizes of the Builders.

The insects found a tall grass-stem, and a number climbed until their weight bent it across the little stream. Then, with the crowd holding it down, they cemented the end to the ground with clay and saliva to make a bridge. Another colony reached the opposite side of a river over fifty yards across by tunnelling.

The Tehuana Headdress of Lace

The Picturesque Lace Headdress of the Tehuantepec Women, Native Indians of Mexico.

TEHUANTEPEC women, who are noted as being among the most beautiful of their sex in Mexico, never have to keep their eyes on fashions, for modes do not change in their little isthmus world.

The picturesque lace headdress worn by these women is an example of the permanency of their fashions. Back of this native costume lies the tradition of centuries. It was worn during the days as remote as the ancient Aztecs whose high state of civilization amazed Cortez and his band of conquerors.

The Tehuantepec headdress is composed of a large circular piece of native lace having an oval opening in the center through which the face of the wearer is seen so attractively and picturesquely set off by the snowy frill of beautiful designs.

Every Tehuantepec woman possesses several of these lace headdresses, which enables her to wear each day one that has just been carefully laundered.

How Onions Aid Digestion

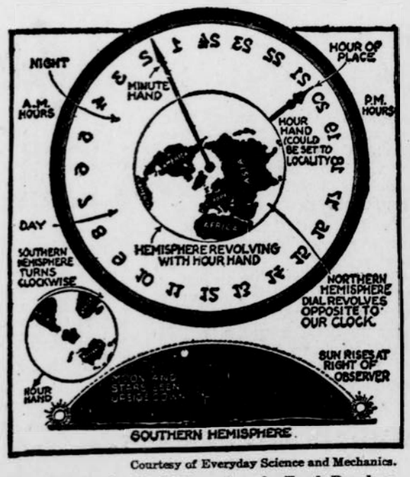
RAW onions are an excellent source of vitamin C, sometimes called the antiscorbutic vitamin because it prevents scurvy. They are also a fair source of vitamins B and G. Vitamin B prevents beriberi and polyneuritis. It is essential for good health at all ages and for growth. Vitamin G is also essential for growth at all ages and prevents symptoms similar to pellagra. The vitain A content of onions is low; however, they are a fair source of iron and contain other minerals in small amounts.

There are a few people who cannot tolerate onions, and it often happens that one who "cannot eat onions" will enjoy a dish that is seasoned with them and will suffer no ill effects if he does not know the vegetable has been used. There is however, an oil in onions, the chief constituent of which is allyl disulfid, which produces the high flavor and odor, which some persons find distasteful.

The nutritionist, Bronson, is of the opinion that this oil in moderate quantities acting as a gastric stimulant probably promotes digestion. In larger quantities it is liable to cause gastric distress. This oil is volatile and partially disappears in cooking. This is why boiled onions are more delicate if the water is poured off once or twice in the process of cooking and the boiling started in fresh water. This method makes them easier of digestion for some persons. The water poured off will contain a small amount of mineral salts which have been dissolved from the onions, and it may be used in soup stock.

Good onions are bright, clean and solid, with dry outer skins which crackle. Avoid thick-necks, double necks, and any that show green sprouts or root growth. Moisture at the neck is an indication of decay. Color is largely a matter of preference. White onions are likely to be priced a little higher. Onions of uniform medium size are recommended for boiling as they retain their shape after cooking.

Should Clocks Run Backwards?



Courtesy of Everyday Science and Mechanics.

If the Hands of a Clock Turned as the Earth Revolves, Then They Would Move to the Left in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere the Hands Would Read Normally as the Rotation of the Earth Is Opposite.

WHY do the hands of a clock move to the right and not to the left in making their circuit of the dial? Why should not the hands run in the opposite direction?

Answering the last question, a Bohemian engineer named Tuermer now declares that all clocks run in the wrong direction, considering the true motion of the earth, which has been ascertained since the adoption of clocks. On his proposed clock a moving dial indicates the times at all points on the earth, and turns around once in 24 hours, as does the earth. Naturally, this is better adapted to the method of reckoning time from midnight to midnight as from 24 to 24 o'clock; as done in Europe, and by scientists, naviators, radio operators, etc.

"If we had a clock, as pictured, with the hour hand fixed to the revolving hemisphere, at our own meridian of longitude," explains a writer in Everyday Science and Mechanics, "we could see at once, also, what time it is in London, Moscow or Tokio. But the hands of the clock would revolve backward, to our mind, because the earth (as we see it from our side of the world) revolves backward. For that reason, the figures have been shown in reverse, also.

"But does the earth really turn from right to left, or as a left-hand screw is turned home? We may think so; but the earth has no top nor bottom—only two poles—and, if we look at the earth from the southern side, we shall see it turn as our familiar clock turns. In other words, if our geographical clock were to be used in Buenos Aires (South America), Cape Town (South Africa) or Melbourne (Australia) it should be made with hands turning in the opposite direction from one set up in Europe or North America. And, if our clock were to be used in Quito or Nairobi (towns near the Equator), it ought to have a drum dial, like some radio sets.

"In the Southern Hemisphere the sun, moon and stars seem to move in quite the opposite direction from what they do in the north, as the diagram shows. A star map for use in Australia is very different from one made for the United States, though four-fifths of the stars shown on each are the same."

Where Fish Are Caught With Poison

AS fish is virtually the mainstay of the diet of the Chama Indians of Eastern Peru, it is interesting to note that they have discovered a fish poison which is more effective than baited hook, harpoon or arrow. Whole miscellaneous schools are sometimes asphyxiated and brought to the surface by introducing into the water the mashed roots of the fish poison, cube barabasco, which very recently has become the center of intense interest throughout the civilized world because it has given promise of supplying man with an insecticide for fruit and vegetables far more effective than anything now in use.

The fish succumb in the water because it interferes with their oxygen intake and leaves their flesh as little affected as food as when you interfere with this oxygen intake by pulling them, on a hook, out into the air.

The Chamas are of pure Pano linguistic stock, one of a half dozen such stocks of which the fifty tribes in northeastern Peru show elements in their languages. They are a docile folk unique among the Indians of that part of South America in having been quite without a "Great Spirit" or a belief in any manner of soul-life after death. They have no chiefs nor tribal organization and are without tribal laws.

The New Streamlined Bicycle

BICYCLING is one of the most popular of outdoor sports in England. It is quite natural, therefore, that inventors and manufacturers should divert their ingenuity and efforts towards improving this vehicle. This has resulted in the development of the streamlined bicycle which is in keeping with the tendency of today towards streamlining of all vehicles.

First of all the wheels are set closer together, this being possible because the gearing and pedals are placed behind the rear wheel. The handle-bars extend downwards to the axle of the front wheel. By attaching the driving gear to the rear wheel, it is claimed that the rider is enabled to pedal without getting tired so quickly.

The Latest Model of Bicycle Which Has the Gearing and Pedals Back of the Rear Wheel.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

An Appeal To Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It appears that Mrs. Kamaladevi's zeal for the emancipation of women has carried her away and got the better of her article "Satyamurti on Birth Control" appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th instant. Is she not over-stepping the limits of truth when she brands the mark on Mr. Satyamurti's forehead as aggressively proclaiming his Brahmin superiority? Does Mr. Satyamurti put the mark on his forehead for aggressively proclaiming his Brahmin superiority, or in conscientious performance of a duty enjoined on him by the Shastras, which he believes to be the outcome of true knowledge, transcendental and secular? Is such a mark ever put on by an educated Hindu if not by all Hindus, to proclaim his caste superiority? Is not Mrs. Kamaladevi, in this remark, repeating parrot-wise, as many educated Hindus do, what the westerners, with their shallow and superficial knowledge of the Hindu Shastras and Hindu minds and probably as a result of their superiority complex, have prattled about those marks.

I do not think that Mr. Satyamurti is against the objective of Mrs. Kamaladevi—the emancipation of women. The question, however, is whether birth control will achieve the emancipation of women or the contrary of it. On this question much has been said on both sides, and such great men like Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Raman Maharshi of Tiruvanumalai (who was also approached by Mrs. Margeret Sanger in her efforts to get great men of India on her side) hold an opinion contrary to the birth controllers.

And Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Raman Maharshi are souls, who have by dint of constant aspiration and efforts, purged themselves of all personal and sexual predilections and made themselves fitter for leading humanity.

Mrs. Kamaladevi says:—

"It is the sacred and inalienable right of every woman to possess the means to control her body and no man can attempt to deprive her of that right without perpetrating an outrage on woman-hood".

Look at the history of mankind. Has ever a physical means to control one's body helped humanity in its efforts for emancipation? The corset of women of the west is an example. Is it not the experience of humanity that inclusive of means to control one's body, all physical means to active comfort or convenience even those invented to save the effort, of man, have ended in their being transformed into so much machinery for enslavement of man?

The real emancipation of humanity—are not women included in humanity — lies in "self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control", self control by the exercise of one's will and not by physical means. Will a woman who does not succumb to a man, need the tom-tomed means of birth control. So, the achievement of emancipation of woman lies in the hand of woman herself, in rising superior to man, much more the animal in man. The control of conception by physical means is mere patch work, and has patchwork ever realised emancipation?

Mrs. Kamaladevi says:—

"A nation that is striving to rise out of degeneration and slavery and build up a new state of happy healthy and virile citizens cannot ignore this indispensable instrument. It is woman's last attempt to break the final chain of bondage.

Mrs. Kamaladevi assumes that the physical means of birth control are an indispensable instrument to achieve the objectives mentioned by her. On the contrary is not the recipe likely to lead to physical and moral degeneration of the race, by liberating lust from the fear of its unpalatable consequences?

Yes, there is no religion greater than the emancipation of the enslaved and nothing nobler than the achievement of the birth of freedom. Let me appeal to Mrs. Kamaladevi (as Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa frequently said to those who essayed to lead and reform society) to search one's heart by intense and unbefogged penetration to find out whether one has a message from God for doing the work to put it in another way—to find out by intense penetration and aspiration, whether one is convinced that the means are sure to bring about the end and whether one is oneself emancipated enough to bring about emancipation of others and utilise her talents and ability in leading the ignorant masses and the enslaved in the right direction of emancipation and freedom.—Yours [illegible]

A. J. DES[illegible]

Bombay Feb. 11.

Physical Culture Scholarships

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently I read about the commendable resolution of the Bombay University Senate to grant twelve scholarships of Rs. 600 each to the students to be trained at the Y.M.C.A College of Physical Education, Madras. I would like to draw the attention of those who will be deputed here to one fact.

The deputed students should be prepared to spend about 100 to 150 rupees more. The monthly expenditure is about 55 rupees. All the students have to buy their own cricket bat, hockey stick, tennis racket and badminton racket and all the games are compulsory. Moreover educational excursions and exhibitions, college colour, bus fare for playing inter-collegiate football, cricket, volley ball, basket ball and hockey matches and other incidentals amount to a considerable sum. Every time to students want to buy anything or go to witness matches or go for amusements they have to spent 4 annas bus fare, going and coming. The cost of stationery amounts to 10 rupees, cost of books about 20 to 30 rupees and camp-fee 10 rupees. The transport expenses and the Christmas tour are other items of expenditure. It is advisable for all the students who come here to buy the Christmas "travel as you please" ticket costing 12½ rupees and visit the important places of the South like Tanjore, Madura, Trinchinopoly, Shrirangam, Pondichery, Metur Dam, etc. The whole expenditure of this tour amounts to about 30 rupees. Thus for a decent economic living one has to spend rupees 700 to 750 for the whole course of ten months.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. GHURYE, B.A.,
Y.M.C.A. College of
Physical Education,
Madras.

A Friendly Invitation

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My brother and I, under 20, would welcome correspondence with any of your readers of either sex desiring to extend their knowledge of this part of the Empire.

We are both interested in trading stamps of our own country for foreign stamps, on a stamp for stamp basis. Of course we would expect only used stamps. If there is any information your readers would desire about Canada we would be glad to oblige them with the same.

We thank you for publication and hope our friendly invitation will be accepted.—Yours etc.,

MURRAY & CARLTON FLEGG
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,
1709 Metropolitan Building,
January 9.

Alleged Keeping Of Common Gaming House

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Feb. 15.

One Shantilal Maganlal has been arrested on a charge of keeping a common gaming house, by Sub-Inspector Sheikh Abdul Hakim of the Kurla Police, when he raided a room alleged to be a gambling den, on the night of Feb. 13.

It is understood that he has been released on bail pending his trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

New Resident Magistrate Of Kurla

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Feb. 15.

The transfer of Mr. K. K. Desai, First Class Magistrate of Bardoli to Kurla as the Resident Magistrate is cancelled as he is going on leave preparatory to retirement. And so Mr. Chimanlal Shankerji Trivedi, First Class Magistrate, Surat, is to come here as the Resident Magistrate vice Mr. R. W. Potnis who is transferred to Nandegaon.

Sayana's Hospital Gift For Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 15.

Narayan Vithal Sayana, a philanthropist, is building a Civil Hospital at Thana, cost of which is estimated at over a lakh of rupees, in accordance with the desires of his deceased father.

The Thana Municipality in appreciation of his philanthropy is considering of presenting a civic address to Mr. Sayana, and a resolution to the effect that Rs. 100 be sanctioned for the same from the General Savings Funds of the Municipality was moved by Mr. D. M. Damle, Vice-President, Thana Municipality, at the Special General Meeting held on the evening of Wednesday last.

Before any decision was arrived at the meeting was adjourned.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Menzel And Hecht To Fight For Singles Title

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

The stands at the Queen's Road Courts were packed to overflowing on Sunday evening when the semi-final matches in the Men's singles were down for decision. A great disappointment was, however, in store for the expectant crowd. The first match between L. Hecht, the Czecho-Slovakian, and G. Von Metaxa, the Austrian, resulted in a surprisingly easy victory for the former. While Hecht played at the top of his form, Metaxa was completely off colour. I doubt if the Austrian has ever been trounced so heavily by Hecht as he was yesterday. The score of 6—0, 6—3, was indeed greatly flattering to the winner. But on the day's play, he was full value for it. Metaxa seemed very much ruffled by the windy nature of the afternoon. Therefore try as he would, he could not produce his best shots. Even his excellent service failed him. Hecht on the other was steadiness personified. He outclassed and outplayed him in every phase of the game. It remains to be seen if he will be able to repeat to-day his victories over his compatriot, Menzel, which he gained at Calcutta and Lahore.

ACCIDENT TO BAWOROASKI.

The contest between Roderick, Menzel, Czecho-Slovakian Ace, and Count A. Baworoaski, the Austrian player, also ended abruptly. Although Menzel collared all the three games played. Baworoaski was making him fight strenuously for every point. There were several spectacular rallies in which shots crossed the net with a velocity that astounded the spectators. Menzel was undoubtedly the master of the game. But Baworoaski served and drove with a ferocity that thrilled the crowd. In one of the rallies, the Austrian slipped and fell. As he was unable to continue the fight, the match had to be abandoned.

TENNY IN THREE FINALS.

Tenny Boland India's No. 1 was too powerful for Miss Portlock whom she overhauled in the penultimate round of the Women's Singles with the greatest ease. Miss Portlock met the vigorous onslaughts of her redoubtable rival with admirable pluck and courage. But she had her limits and Tenny exploited her weakness with a master-hand. Conceding three games in the first set she bagged the second without any loss whatsoever.

MISS DUBASH'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

The other semi-finals in Women's Singles produced are one of the most protracted and exciting battles, the parties concerned being Miss Harvey Johnstone, one of the leading players in the country and Miss Dubash, the Sind champion. During the long period the fight continued, fortune fluctuated on either side in a most surprising manner. In the first set, Miss Harvey-Johnstone started off with a lead of 5—2. Then Miss Dubash plugged her way steadily to pick up five games off the reel at a stretch and pocketed the set, despite the strenuous efforts of her opponent to capture the winning game.

FORTUNE FLUCTUATES.

In the second set again, Miss Harvey Johnstone secured a lead of 5—0, and it seemed all was up for Miss Dubash. But the Karachi player exhibited a fund of tenacity and resourcefulness which was as amazing as creditable for her. Despite the critical nature of the situation she retained her "sang froid" and collected game after game until she succeeded in capturing the equaliser at the fourteenth game. In the decider, they ran level upto the sixteen game. Then Miss Harvey Johnstone broke away to lead at 5—3. The Indian player rose again to the occasion and levelled up matters. But her luck failed then and Miss Harvey Johnstone took the opportunity to hook the next two games and the match.

BOMBAY CHAMPION'S EASY WIN

After this gruelling fight it was not expected that Miss Dubash would be able to give adequate support to her partner, B. T. Blake, in the Mixed Doubles Semi-Final against J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew. The conquerors of the All-India Champions had therefore little difficulty in accounting for the Sind pair in straight set. Blake fought valiantly to extend their mighty antagonists. But the Bombay Presidency champions left him no loophole to bring down their combination.

TENNY SAVES THE BATTLE.

The second semi-final match in the Mixed Doubles between Mrs. J. Boland and E. V. Bobb and Miss L. Woodbridge and S. C. Beatty ended in a victory for the former couple. Bobb has to thank his partner more than his own abilities for their success. He was often at fault and Jimmy had to cover him up. Beatty and partner ran off with a lead of 5—3 in the initial set and would have booked it, but Tenny and Bobb woke up to the situation and tried hard to snatch it away from them. Beatty and Miss Woodbridge would not however yield and they succeeded in capturing it at the sixteenth game. Then the All-India leaders found their true form and overwhelmed their opponents without much ado.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

L. Hecht beat G. Von Metaxa 6—0, 6—3.

R. Menzel beat Count A. Baworaoski 3—0. (Baworaoski retired hurt).

WOMEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

Miss Harvey-Johnstone beat Miss M. P. Dubash 5—7, 8—6, 7—5.

Mrs. J. Boland beat Miss Portlock 6—3, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

E. V. Bobb and Mrs. Boland beat S. C. Beatty and Miss L. Woodbridge 7—9, 6—1, 6—3.

J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew beat B. T. Blake and Miss M. P. Dubash 6—3, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS, AT 4-00 P.M.

CENTRE COURT.

Menzel vs. Hecht, followed by:

FINAL LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. J. Boland vs. Miss Harvey Johnston followed by:—

FINAL MEN'S DOUBLES.

Menzel and Hecht vs. T. Hendren Brooks and B. T. Blake, followed by:—

COURT NO. 4, 5-30.

FINAL LADIES DOUBLES.

Mrs. Tew and Miss Hill vs. Mrs. Boland and Miss Harvey Johnston.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Annual Athletic Sports Results

The Annual Athletic Sports of Davar's College of Commerce were held on Saturday last, on the Oval, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The day's card provided 17 events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed.

Mr. E. D'Souza secured the highest number of points in Champion ship Events annexing the Cumbatta Championship Challenge Cup for the year. Mr. M. N. Patel secured the second highest number of points securing late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Second Championship Challenge Cup. Both the Champions were congratulated on the Maidan amidst loud cheers.

In 440 yards Championship Event Mr. G. Dalvi broke the tape first winning Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup while Mr. A Soloman beat his opponents easily in one mile race securing Mrs. Sodawaterwalla Challenge Cup. In the 100 yards race Mr. E. D'Souza and Mr. M. N. Patel were close rivals for first place, the former annexing the late Dinshaw Panthakee Challenge Cup reserved for the Event.

These Challenge Cups and numerous other prizes including Cups and medals were displayed on the table and they will be distributed in College Social Gathering to be held on the 22nd February 1936 in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The results in detail and a complete list of winners of 1st, 2nd and 3rd places are given below:—

100 YARDS

(1) Mr. E. D'Souza, (2) Cr. M. N. Patel, (3) Mr. G. R. Dalvi.

SHOT PUT.

(1) Mr. A. S. Shirodker, (2) Mr. P. R. Nariman, (3) Mr. E. D'Souza.

220 YARDS

(1) Mr. E. D'Souza, (2) Mr. G.R. Dalvi, (3) Mr. M. N. Patel.

LONG JUMP

(1) Mr. E. D'Souza, (2) Mr. B. Shivasalin, (3) Mr. W.H. Stafford.

120 YARDS HURDLES

(1) Mr. B. Shivasalin, (2) Mr. W. H. Stafford, (3) Mr. N. C. Saini.

HIGH JUMP

(1) Mr. Pais, (2) Mr. L. D. Rathod, (3) Mr. S. Ghose.

400 YARDS

(1) Mr. G. Dalvi, (2) Mr. M. N. Patel, (3) Mr. W. H. Stafford.

1 MILE CYCLE RACE

(1) Mr. M. D. Mahava, (2) Mr. V. Gordon.

440 YARDS (OPEN FOR ALL COLLEGES)

(1) Mr. Nene (Law college), (2) Mr. M. Dias (St. Xaviers), (3) Mr. D. A. Kapadia (St. Xavier).

THROWING CRICKET BALL

(1) Mr. B. Shivasaliam, (2) Mr. A. S. Chirodker, (3) Mr. G. V. Patankar.

880 YARDS

(1) Mr. M. N. Patel, (2) Mr. A. Soloman, (3) Mr. E. D'Souza.

1 MILE FLAT RUNNING RACE

(1) Mr. A. Soloman, (2) M. N. Patel, (3) K. C. Sett.

SLOW CYCLE RACE

(1) Mr. S. Ghose, (2) Mr. S. S. Mane, (3) Mr. P. Tavaria.

CHATTY BREAKING

(1) Miss M. A. Katrak, (2) Miss S. J. Banaji, (3) S. Ghose, (4) Mr. L. D. Rathod.

THREE-LEGGED-RACE

(1) (a) Mr. R. P. Shroff, (b) Mr. R. N. Kias; (2) (c) Mr. P. Y. Deshmukh, (d) P. J. Munje.

RELAY RACE.

(1) (a) Mr. M. N. Patel, (b) Mr. V. Garden; (2) (c) W. H. Stafford, (d) Mr. E. D'Souza.

ENOUGH TO PLAY TENNIS FOR ¾ HOURS

You know how much energy you need to play a fast game of tennis. When you play for 3/4 of an hour you use up just that amount of energy which you get from eating 2 ounces of Bristol Energy Chocolate. What is more—this delicious energiser costs only 3 annas for 2 oz.

LORD REAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

An article entitled "Wood-knots: can they be bred out?" by James Scott appearing in a recent issue of the 'Building Times' attracted the attention of Mr. B. V. Gharpure, the Curator of the Museum, and the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U.P., was approached on the subject. An exhibit of a well-developed knot was obtained from the Forest Museums, Dehra Dun.

Experiments are now being made at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princess Risborough, to grow trees without knots. This novel exhibit is of great economic as well as academic value. The knot weighs 23 lbs. and is about 35 years of age; its circumference is 22 inches and its height is about 2 ft., and appears to have been taken out of a tree belonging to the Himalayan Pine Species.

U. P. FACILITIES FOR HARIJAN EDUCATION

ALLAHABAD, February 15.

A meeting of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education in United Provinces at Allahabad has abolished practical examination in science or general science for High School examination with effect from 1937.

The Board also decided, subject to the Minister's sanction, to charge half fee for examination in the cases of depressed and backward classes.—United Press.

Prizes For Tennis Champions

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 15.

The prize distribution ceremony, to give away prizes to the champions and runners-up in open tennis and bridge tournaments of the Thana and Kolaba Districts, played under the auspices of the Thana Krida Bhavan, will be held at the Thana Krida Bhavan to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Dr. A. D'Silva, Civil Surgeon. Mrs. Silva will give away the cups.

BARODA JUBILEE FUND

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, February 13.

The Diamond Jubilee Fund now exceeds Rs. 7,00,000, Mehsana district topping with more than 2,00,000.

Wash your face and neck with warm water and soap. Then gently rub Oatine Cream into the skin, leave it on for a few minutes and wipe it off with a clean soft towel.

You will find that the towel is quite dirty which proves that Oatine Cream has removed the dirt which soap and warm water could not reach. Oatine Cream, by keeping the pores clear, allows the skin to breathe properly. It also nourishes and invigorates the tissues beneath the outer skin and builds up fresh beauty from day to day.

Oatine Cream
For nightly massage.

Oatine Snow
The daylight Vanishing cream.

THE OATINE CO.,

Even SOAP and Warm Water WILL NOT CLEANSE the deeper tissues of the SKIN

GRAHAMS BLDG., Parsee Bazar St., Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW TELUGU DAILY FOR MADRAS

MADRAS (By Mail)

Dr. P. Vradarajulu Naidu has brought out a new Telugu Daily "Andhra Praja." In an editorial explaining the policy of the paper he says:—

"We are all agreed that our country should have freedom as early as possible, but I have always held that the methods for achieving freedom must be decided by time and expediency suited to the genius and resourcefulness of the people. Methods should vary according to circumstances.

The "Andhra Praja" is pledged to the ideals of political freedom and social justice.—A. P.

Hindustani Music Is National Heritage

PLANS FOR NATION-WIDE RECONSTRUCTION

Maharana Of Dharampur Pleads For Federalism In Music

BOMBAY CAN BRING ABOUT INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS IN MUSIC WORLD

A thorough survey of the problems confronting the music world in general and Hindustani music in particular was made by the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur in the course of his presidential address to the first Hindustani Music Conference held on Saturday.

Plea For Federalism In Music

The address dealt with problems of music and instrumental research, adaptation of music for the dance, screen and radio, Indian orchestra, and suggested ways and means for nation-wide popularisation of music.

After dealing with questions of common notation and other technical problems, the Maharana Saheb put in a strong plea for Federalism in the sphere of music to formulate programmes of reconstruction of musis according to competence and practical needs of the provinces, instead of beating the air with vague generalities.

Instrument Of National Unity

Commending Hindustani music as the common national heritage of the Hindus and Muslims, the Maharana Saheb said that it would prove a cementing tie and guarantee of national solidarity.

"This Musical Conference and similar Conferences in future have to think, work, plan and build the future of Hindustani Music," declared His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji of Dharampur, presiding over the First Session of the Hindustani Music Conference, convened by the Maharashtra Sangeet Samitee, on Saturday at the Jinnah Hall. Among those present were Khan Saheb Alladiya Khan, Khan Saheb Faiyaz Khan, Pandit Bhaskar Boowa Bakhale.

The programme included Indian Orchestra, Mandoline Solo, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

To the playing of "Sarode" by Hafiz Ali of Gwalior, the audience replied with loud applause.

MUSIC AND LITERATURE

"We have to think and discuss seriously the manifold questions which influence the conditions of music in India. That is true. But we are thinking to a definite plan and programme, a constructive programme. We are thinking and discussing to build. We cannot therefore go on indefinitely and for ever arguing without tangible, constructive, objectives. This is where I need your co-operation—your utmost co-operation. I feel, I am not making this appeal in vain. For, you have as the President of the Maharashtra Sangit Samiti which has organised this Conference a leader of the eminence of Mr. M. R. Jayakar whose own practical interest in music and the fine arts has on many occasions proved to be the mainstay, and if I may so suggest, the saving grace for the artists. The thought that to his great influence he will also add all that he derives from his familiarity with leading exponents of music particularly in Western India makes me almost certain that his knowledge and persuasive powers will help us to distinguish this conference from similar conferences by the amount and character of constructive work we accomplish during the present sessions and deliberations of the Conference.

Western India has as you all know, to its credit produced many pioneers in the field of music as in other fields of national advancement. From Sind to Gujarat, Rajputana, Kathiawar and Maharashtra and Dharwar right down to the very frontiers of Carnatic music there is open to the research students and exponents of Hindustani music a vast and almost inexhaustible area of rich material in both folk and traditional as well as classical music, instrumental and vocal.

CONSOLIDATE GAINS

This historical area needs, no doubt, to be carefully explored. But we are for the moment concerned with the recent attempts to reconstruct, as I suggested our heritage in music. The pioneering reconstructive attempts of such indefatigable workers as the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar and of scholars of the eminent magnitude of Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande have, no doubt, rendered our task easier and in some ways, smoother. But much remains to be done and the good work they have done, the results they have accomplished, remain to be consolidated. Musical and educational institutions like the Maharashtra Sangit Samiti should, I think, begin with consolidating these definite gains. It is, evidently, one of the aims and objects of the Samiti. And, the Samiti have wisely decided that its name will not and should not restrict its scope, activities or advantages to workers, students and exponents of Hindustani music belonging solely to Maharashtra. Only those guiding the Samiti have decided, provisionally I believe, to take as their particular region of work Maharashtra as their initial unit of reconstruction. If that is so, as I understand it is so, it will be one of those instances where division of work will surely multiply achievement.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF PAST

The division of labour I am suggesting is essential in view of the three-fold task of nation-wide reconstruction in music we are contemplating—our musical wealth from the past, its present artistic and cultural possibilities and finally its future development. In examining our musical wealth we shall have soon to decide whether everything, every custom, convention, tradition, personal idiosyncracies that we inherit from the past is sacrosanct and of perpetual value. We cannot talk of or serve the present in terms merely of the past. We must remember that we are living in times vastly different from the past and unless we make determined efforts not only to facilitate the study of music but disown practically everything that seems to hamper its progress in the present our reconstructive efforts will not be as fruitful as we have a right to expect them to be.

PROVINCIAL PECULIARITIES IN MUSIC

The collection of information about Hindustani music, the accurate preservation of old songs and "Ragas" and the careful reprint publication and sale of these songs and "Ragas" should be certainly one of the most important functions of the periodic musical conferences. For it is the careful compilation of information and knowledge of the past that will enable us to evaluate our musical heritage and wealth, examine their currency and thus form the basis of our future plan and progress. In the collection of information about "Ragas" and songs both folk and classical, the collection of the vernacular legacy and wealth in music must not be overlooked. It is precisely in this varied wealth from the different provinces of Hindusthani music from Bengal, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, United Provinces and the North and the Maharashtra that the rich diversity and the magnitude of its creative potentialities would be fully revealed. It would be valuable work if this Conference could be persuaded to assign the collection of such information to begin with, from Gujarat and Maharashtra. Hindusthani music will as a result, I feel sure, be immensely enriched.

Continuing, the speaker dilated on the various aspects of music such as tuition, musical instruments and bewailed of the consequences of segregating music as well as literature as pointed out by Sir Sultan Ahmed.

INSTRUMENTAL RESEARCH

The manufacture of musical instruments along the traditional lines has with the increased interest in music no doubt of late fortunately increased. But there appears very little thought given to the research in and production of new varieties in musical instruments. I have at the request of Mr. Sukthanker, your Chairman, brought for your information and inspection two musical instruments that I think will probably deeply interest you. The one is an instrument that was prepared in Paris under special instructions from me. The new "Shruti" arrangement that you will see in the harmonium is of course for the moment no more than an experiment and I would appreciate it very much if those of my colleagues here interested in the subject after inspection of the new instrument could assist me with their views and suggestions. There is another instrument which I feel would be of great interest to you. This new instrument which I have been able to get prepared at Dharampur is the 'Kacha-tarang'. I will not now detain you by detailing its musical qualities but you will observe that it has some of the qualities of 'Jala-tarang' without the inconvenience which 'Jala-tarang' usually implies. I have employed a skilled artisan at Dharampur for experimenting and producing the instrument and it would be of great help if your valuable suggestions can contribute to the research and experiments.

RADIO MUSIC

The research and the application of practical assistance in solving new problems of Indian music would benefit also the rapidly increasing devotees of Indian music now coming out as radio fans. Speaking about the radio programmes of Hindusthani music, I am afraid both the time and the programme require to be changed. The time for Hindusthani music in the evening seems to be particularly unfortunate and in some ways vexatious for lovers of Indian music. May I, therefore, suggest that men of such progressive thought like Mr. Lionel Fieldon, Director of the State Broadcasting, should study first-hand Indian conditions of music not only to interest the already interested, not only to increase their interest but to employ the radio as one of the means positively to advance Indian music; to bring to light new songs new compositions, new musical instruments, and combinations of musical instruments, new and young musical talents unknown and worthy to be known.

UNIVERSITY INDIFFERENCE

All these educational efforts should naturally find their leading inspiration in the University. Unfortunately, the Bombay University has, as I said at the time of the inauguration ceremony of Shree Gujarat Mahamandal, remained indifferent to the insistent and just demand of live art and contemporary culturre. It is upto the music societies, and cultural institutions, as well as conferences like the present to press forward for an early recognition of music by the Bombay University as definitely a University subject of studies. I recognise, of course, that it will take some time perhaps before the University can launch a full fledged scheme of education and research in Indian music. But it can easily begin, as the Madras University began, with University extension lectures by musicians, instrumentalists, vocalists, critics and connoisseurs and similar exponents of the noble science and art. The Government of Bombay as well as the Government of India will, I feel assured, if duly approached, grant the necessary scholarship for advancement and research in music.

UNIFORM NOTATIONS

I have till now spoken purposely about what might be called the general conditions and present day requirements of music. They are indispensable for the preliminary consideration. On a proper grasp of their importance will depend the solution of such technical problems as a uniform standardised system of notations for universal employment by all musicians, students and exponents. For it is obvious that such a system of notations as for example the one current in the West would not only facilitate the study of music but inevitably tend to diffuse interest in music. In order, however, to ensure the diffusion of interest in good music the system of notations must be, like the one in the West, as simple and practicable as to be popular with the greatest number. It must be scientifically simple, not pedantic and complicated.

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

It is a pity that those who seek for a new India greater even than its glorious past and its sole guarantee in the national solidarity and unity amongst Hindus and Muslims should have till now left neglected one of the most potent instruments of that indispensable unity. Hindustani music is one of those common cultural national assets that should prove to be the cementing tie, the guarantee of national solidarity.

Music can also form the invaluable vantage ground for those international intellectual and cultural contacts that are so essential for preserving the international position and prestige of the country. From the first-hand reports I have been able to obtain of the First International Congress of Music at Florence and from my own personal experience and observations subsequently, I may assure you that the interest of musicians in the West in the musical distinction and heritage of India is keen, deep and honest.

THE MANSION OF MUSIC

Concluding the Maharana Saheb said:

"I have said that we are here to think, discuss, plan and build the future of Hindusthani music. And with your permission I invite all the poor and the rich, Hindus and Muslims, to place one brick upon another of definite constructive achievement thus cementing with a single-minded devotion the structure of the noble art of music to whose mighty mansion we are to-day attempting to lay the foundation stone. If on a future date the key-stone of the arch of this mighty mansion of Music and its brilliantly glowing pinnacle will proclaim the majesty and power of Indian music, it will be surely on the foundation that we all rich and poor, Hindus and Muslims, aspire to lay to-day."

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME

Mr. B. S. Sukthankar, Chairman, in welcoming the Maharana Saheb and those who attended the Conference said:—

MAHARASHTRA'S OWN STYLE

Although the basic principles of music are same everywhere different provinces have evolved distinct styles of their own, Maharashtra has its distinct style, and so has Bengal, the Punjab, Gujarat and Madras. This peculiarity is the result of the enviornments and the temperaments of each province. It is not restricted to high class music. Even in folk music one finds the same temperamental shades. For true art this variety is necessary. Music of the province or a nation reflects the evolution of the particular group where it has thriven. If the fundamentals are sound, this kind of variety leads to richness: it is like rivers coming from different places and enriching the soil as they pass through the plains. In this infinite variety which is the result of the progress of many generations, each mood, each emotion finds its expression.

In modern times, however, the barriers are disappearing in the sphere of music as in other spheres of life. The human mind is infinite and so are its moods; and music which reflects the same infinity, can know of no barriers. Like an individual, who, while retaining his own personality, absorbs the good points of other cultures, music also, while retaining its own nationality, enriches itself by contact with provinces and nations.

"MUSIC TURNED INTO ACROBATICS"

There is one thing to which as a layman I must draw attention. I like music—good music—but I dislike it when it is turned into acrobatics. I have always wondered why many of our 'Ustads' are fond more of forms of music than of its soul. One enjoys music if it stirs ones emotions or elevates it. But too apparent a technique destroys its soul. Fortunately this aspect has already attracted attention and has become less and less prominent as the time passes.

We have music which reflects many moods, but we have not developed martial music which stirs nations into deeds. I do not mention this in any spirit of criticism, but as merely showing the necessity to devoting attention to a fact.

Music and dancing were far more developed in India some centuries ago, when other nations were not even properly civilised. Unfortunately in the past these arts were banished from respectable homes. It is only recently that there is a revival of interest in them and they are slowly acquiring their proper places in our homes. Poet Rabindranath Tagore and pioneers like Sjt. Vishnu Digamber and Sjt. Bhatkhande have done much to give them their proper place.

PART OF WOMEN'S CULTURE

There was a time when it was not considered respectable for a woman to sing or dance but a time is coming when a woman will not be respected if she does not know music or dancing. It is becoming a part of her culture. We have heard about Kinnarvas, Gandharvas and Apsaras of the old and we have read about heavenly music. Let us hope that in the near future it will not only be a privilege of Gods in "Swarga" alone but of men on earth.

MUSIC FOR MASSES

Mr. Jaykar, President of the Maharashtra Sangeet Samiti, explaining the objects of the Samiti, said that they consisted in promoting the cause of music and making it a subject for higher studies in schools and colleges.

The Samiti had also undertaken, he added, the work of translating and writing books on music so that the art might be brought to the knowledge of the masses.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi dwelling on the importance of Indian music and the better recognition it deserved said that it was becoming part of woman's culture.

"There was a time," she added, "when it was not considered respectable for a woman to sing or dance but a time is coming when a woman will not be respected if she does not know music or dancing".

Srimati Sunalini Devi suggesting ways for revival of the dancing art, entreated the audience to take it as a mass movement.

The students of the Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya, those of Mahila Sangeet Vidyalaya (Dadar) Miss Leela Samant, Miss Shanta Amladi treated the audience alternately with instrumental and vocal music.

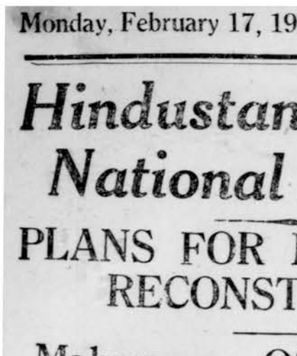
The Conference, after a chorus, adjourned till the next day.

CONGRESS JUBILEE

Felicitations From Detroit

The Secretary of the India Independence Central Committee Detroit Mich send the following copy of the resolution that was passed unanimously at the meeting held on January 5, 1936.

The India Independence Central Committee of Detroit places on record its deep and sincere felicitation on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the National Congress, the highest political body of the country, and assures it the committe's wholehearted support towards any measures that may be adopted for the speedy and complete realisation of its goal.



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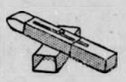

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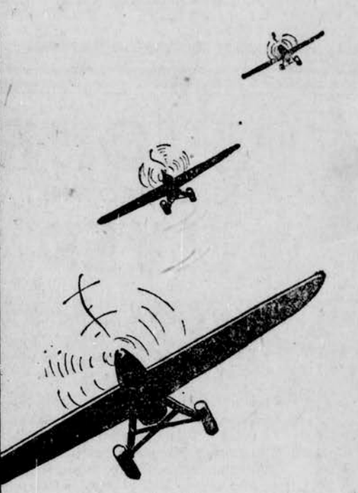

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WELCOME TO JAWAHARLAL

(continued from page 6)

democracies of Europe and Asia, in spite of the Fascist menace and I am confident India herself under the leadership of young men like Pundit Nehru will have gone a long way ahead within the next five years. Once again I say I have come here as a representative of a very large body of industrial workers of this country and in their name, Pundit Nehru, I want to give you a word of cheer for you and the Indian Congress."

Wrongs Of Imperialism

Sir Stafford Cripps said: "Comrade Nehru, I have come to honour you as one who has done so signal a service to the workers of India and who, we feel confident, will continue to do so more vigorously." Turning to the audience Sir Stafford said: "One of the sad things of our country is the apparent failure of our people to appreciate the wrongs of British imperialism. Great many people in this country have welcomed the India Act as a charter of freedom for the people of India whereas in reality that Act has been enacted to forge and strengthen the bonds of imperialist domination.

I am convinced if India was today in a position to determine her form of government, the workers and peasants of that country would determine their economic system by accepting socialism.

Just Struggle

We of the Socialist Party have accepted and do accept the absolute right of India to determine her future; we do not mean of a handful of select people who are sent out to attend the Round Table Conferences. We mean the large mass of the people throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Indian struggle as carried on by the Congress is a just struggle of workers of that country and we have to see how best we can help the people of India in their struggle. I believe if we can enter in that spirit of help we may be able to live down the disgrace which many of us have to bear since 1919 onward. Under no excuse will we allow ourselves to be dragged to imperialist chariot wheel. I hope Comrade Nehru will take from here some glimpse of hope that in this country there are people to whom he can look for sympathy and support. He may also note that there are some people here who will rejoice gladly at news from India when he and his friends have freed their country."

In calling upon Mr. C. F. Andrews to speak, Miss Wilkinson introduced him as a "kind of spiritual uncle to the workers of India." Mr. Andrews declared that "Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was the noblest by far the noblest, of young Indians. I say that without any hesitation, without any reservation at all, and I can say it from personal knowledge going back to very many years. I must also tell you that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is not a mere commonplace politician. He is one who will do anything to uplift the poor."

Laski's Tribute

In rising to honour Mr. Nehru Professor Harold Laski said that there are perhaps three or four persons alive who are great men. "If it is Tom Mooney from California", said the Professor, "if it is Ernest Thaelman from Berlin, if it George Dimitroff from Moscow we should have for them something of the feeling that we bring here tonight to welcome Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. They all represent the same cause, they embody the same spirit and so far as I am concerned this meeting is less a mere welcome than it is a new dedication for service. I heard Mr. Grenfell with profound satisfaction and I hope it means he will go back from this place to the House of Commons to convert other members of the Labour Party to the spirit that he himself represents. I listened to what my friend and colleague Sir Stafford Cripps said. May I, however, in my own name, not as a front bencher but as an unheard and unsung rank and file of the Labour movement express the hope that Sir Stafford Cripps is beginning and not ending the movement that will make the Labour Party in terms of what he said realise that it was time that there could be no freedom for Labour in this country until there was freedom for the labouring masses in India. The causes which prevent the emancipation of India are the causes which prevent the emancipation of our people. People who deny justice and liberty to India are the same people who deny liberty and justice of our people."

Key For Freedom

"I find to-night," said Mr. Laski, two groups of people here. There are the British people to honour Mr. Nehru and there are our Indian friends, who, I believe are here to salute the leader of their noblest of causes. To each of these groups may I say a few words? To British people I would say this. This obligation is simple and straightforward obligation. First of all to obtain for themselves knowledge about India and, secondly, to have responsibility for that knowledge. To the Indian students who are here, I would say this. They are here for the most part to pursue careers. Is there any greater career than service or emancipation of others who are oppressed? If they come here in terms of pilgrimage seeking to learn from the Labour movement of this country's sufferings and what it has achieved for emancipating the masses then it is a welcome sign. But if they come here for organised opportunity for self-advancement then I regret their presence in British Universities. Mr. Nehru has dedicated himself to the great work that he has undertaken. That I hope will be an example for every young Indian who is in this country and in this hall. For, the key for emancipation of India is not in England, the key for emancipation of India is in India itself. We are glad to see that Indian masses are at last upon a march, their struggle is our struggle, their end is our end. Let us help to keep the flame, the torch of freedom that burns so dimly in these last few years."

Jawaharlal's Reply

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was again given a thundering cheer as he rose to address the gathering. "Madam Chairman and Comrades," he began in a low voice, "the honour and the appreciation that you have shown to-night is, I am aware, not so much for an individual as for the cause which he represents. And those words of different speakers did mirror the affection and goodwill that I carry from here and I am deeply grateful to all of you". Pundit Nehru assured Professor Laski that there were thousands of men and women in India, whose names he had not heard or was not likely to hear, who deserved to be compared with men like Tom Mooney, Dimitroff and Ernest Thaelman. "I should like you to remember," he said, "that because of certain circumstances you might have heard of my name, my name which might have achieved notoriety, but there are hundreds and thousands in India who can be mentioned with those great men and not me. I do wish you to think not in terms of individuals like me but in a measure of a few thousands who are suffering, from day to day."

Problem Not Settled

"Many people imagine" continued Jawaharlal, "that the Indian problem is settled or that they had enough of it, and would like to get rid of it. Perhaps it is a national reaction with them. But obviously you who are present here and have probably taken some interest in Indian affairs, must know that the Indian problem is not only not solved but truly it is far graver and difficult problem than it had been in the past few years. The problem has become far more bitter and difficult after the Parliamentary farce of the new India Act. It is impossible to have an agreed solution of the problem between England and India as England stands to-day. It is impossible for imperialist England and nationalist India to agree on anything. The only solution is the elimination of imperialism in India and in Britain the elimination will be inevitable. The relation of Britain and India is in the nature of British aristocracy on the one hand and India proletariat on the other, for, even the working class of Britain forms part of the aristocracy so far as India is concerned. What I mean is this. Taking England as a whole it is a kind of upper class and we of India as a whole as a kind of proletariat. The Congress is fundamentally a joint front against British imperialism and so long as British imperialism lasts Congress can only talk in terms of Indian independence. However, even those who are Socialists in India do not admire the idea of cultivating any intense form of nationalism. I do not think there can be any healthy basis of co-operation between Imperialist Britain and subject India. But, in spite of all the years of horrors, that we have undergone, I may tell you that there is an amazing amount of good-will; the bitterness is not deep-rooted amongst the people. Our bitterness is against the system that governs us and not against the people of Britain. That is indeed a desirable factor in India for us all."

India Act, A Trivial Thing

"I must emphasise one fact," said Pundit Jawaharlal, "and that is this. Whenever India attains her freedom it will be obviously through Indian efforts and not by outside effort. Fundamentally the problem of India, whether economic or social, depends upon the Indian people. Time must come, it cannot be delayed, when this problem will have to be settled. But the new India Act is not going to settle it. The India Act is a constant reminder for irritation, it can never be a signal for peace. On the contrary, it must inevitably lead to conflicts in India, but still with this background of good will on both sides time will come when we can still make friends and be friends. The psychological background in India is intense bitterness, which extends even to the most moderate sections of the Indian people, because we are always conscious that we in India are in a vast prison that is India itself. I must take this opportunity to refer to that great countryman of mine, the one who is to-day one of the bravest soldiers of Indian freedom, I mean Abdul Gaffar Khan. He is not only one of the finest, bravest and most gifted men of India, but he is an embodiment of Indian unity. Do you know that Abdul Gaffar Khan's mere word is more than half of British military strength on the North West Frontier province in solving the problem of that place? The Frontier question can be settled quickly by Gandhi and Abdul Gaffar Khan. But the repression of British Imperialism in India finds this man, as it finds so many others, in prison. For that reason the real thought of India, my real thought is not the constitutional Act but something different. I think in terms of the land problem, social services, health, uplifting of the toiling masses and for that goal I shall toil by treating the new Act as a trivial thing."

As hundreds of people were prevented from hearing Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru owing to want of accommodation, the Indian leader later on addressed an overflow meeting from the steps of the Caxton Hall entrance.

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POLITICAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Sambamurti's Name Suggested For Presidentship

KARACHI, February 14.

Swami Govindanand, President, All-India Political Workers and Sufferers' League, in the course of a statement to the Press says:

Several friends have suggested the name of Mr. B. Sambamurthi the Andhra leader for the presidentship of the All-India Political Workers and Sufferers' Conference to be held this year, during the Congress week at Lucknow. I whole-heartedly endorse their recommendation and I have no doubt that the Executive Committee of the All-India Political Workers and Sufferers' League will fix heir choice of Mr. B. Sambamurthi who by his sacrifices, sufferings and lifelong devotion to the cause of Swaraj, has the best claim to this office.—A.P.

CONGRESS & FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

PATNA, Feb. 15.

It is understood that the idea prevails in responsible Congress circles that after discussions on acceptance of offices by the Congress at a joint meeting of the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board, in which Pandit Jawaharlal will be able to participate, conclusions reached will be published for information and discussion throughout the country sufficiently in advance of the Congress session at Lucknow in order to enable the Congress leaders to judge the country's reactions to the proposals.

It is understood, among other matters to be discussed by the forthcoming meeting, the question of foreign propaganda, which according to Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress cannot ignore.

Pandit Jawaharlal does not appear to be in favour of organisation of formal branches of Congress in foreign countries.

He is evidently of opinion that publicity work regarding the Congress is necessary, for which widespread international contacts should be organised with a strong staff in India at one end and publicity and information bureaus at suitable centres around. This arrangement would enable the Congressmen in India to keep in touch with International topics and difuse correct information about India abroad. —A. P.

FROM WEDDING FEAST TO HOSPITAL

200 Persons Suffer From Effects Of Food Poisoning

CAWNPORE Feb. 15.

About 200 persons including the bride in a marriage party are believed to be suffering from the effects of food poisoning in Subjimandi, Cawnpore, to-day.

It is stated, a marriage party arrived last evening from Fyzabad with the bridegroom, Ramnath, son of Ramchandra, Vaish, who married the daughter of a Kirana merchant, Cawnpore.

This morning the guests went out to bathe in the Ganges, and after they returned they were served to tea. After about half an hour those who had taken tea got sick. Doctors and Vaids were immediately summoned, and about 100 persons have been removed to the hospital. Tea was prepared in brass vessels, but, it appears, a copper 'lotah' was inadvertantly left in the boiling cauldron

The marriage was celebrated last night.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Feb. 16.

The Western disturbance caused local rain in Northwest frontier province and fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms in Baluchistan and new lies as depression over Punjab and Sind. Light rain also occurred locally in North Burma, Assam, Chittagong coast and at a few stations in north Madras coast and Southeast Madras.

Chittagong, Parachinar, Pamban and Cherrapunji report half-an inch each.

Forecast:—Local rain will continue in Northwest Frontier province and will extend along and near western Himalayas.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED FEB. 16.

At 8-7 A .M local time (8-46 A. M. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.6 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Feb. 16.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a m 73.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.3 deg. 0.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.1 deg. 0.9 (above) normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

Rangoon-Madras Mail Service Echo In Burma Council

RANGOON, February 15.

The Burma Legislative Council met to-day for general discussion on the budget estimates presented yesterday by the Finance Member.

After interpellations, Mr. B. N. Das wanted permission to move an Adjournment Motion to consider the situation arising out of the discontinuance of Direct Mail Service between Rangoon and Madras. The Leader of the House opposed, the main reason being that the subject refers to the Central Government and the local Government has no hand. The President agreed and did not grant permission, saying that even the President of the Assembly had disallowed an Adjournment Motion of the same type the other day.

Over twenty non-official and nominated Members including Europeans participated in the General discussion of Budget Estimates. The majority criticised saying that a proper scrutiny discloses that the budget was unsatisfactory and not a balanced budget; the nation-building departments received very meagre consideration.—United Press.

RLY. WORKERS MUST ORGANISE

Leaders' Exhortation At Labour Week Meetings

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Nagpur and Badnera branches of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union celebrataed the Labour Week,. Six mass meetings were organised essentially for the purpose of organisation and for ventilating the grievances of the G. I. P. railway workers.

Addressing a meeting at Murtizapur, Mr. Ghanekar explained in brief the account of the half-yearly meeting between the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board and strongly criticised the attitude of the Board. He said that the Unions in the Railwaymen's Federation must be strengthened with a view to make the voice of Railwaymen felt by the Board. Merely meeting the Railway Board every half year without any organisational strength outside would bring no substantial gain to the workers. Privileges after privileges of the Railwaymen were being curtailed and the sooner the Railwaymen awake from their slumber the better for their future.

Resolutions condemning the activities of Mr. Joshi for starting a rival Union on the G.I.P. Railway demanding 8 hours work for pointsmen, supporting the Parel shopmen in their struggle against the new form of retrenchment were unanimously passed.

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Martial Law In Syrian Towns

HOW FUNERAL PROCESSION CAME TO CLASH WITH POLICE

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The disturbances in Syria are going on and excitement is running high. Rioters have set fire to seven tram cars and pulled down electric posts along with the lamps. A general strike is holding sway over the city. All the Government and private concerns even the schools and colleges have stopped working. More troops have been stationed in the city. The National Party held a mammoth meeting in the Umayad mosque, and passed resolutions protesting against the French Government, the copies of which were sent to the League of Nations, the French Parliament and to its President, King Ibn Saud and other Muslim rulers.

THE CLASH.

A huge procession was organised in which the women participated. While in front of the British and Hedjaz Consulates the processionists stopped and raised cries of protest against the French Government. Soldiers rushed forward to disperse the procession and a scuffle followed with the result that 150 persons including all the prominent leaders of Damascus were arrested. The number of the dead and the wounded is not exactly known.

Martial law was promulgated all over the Syrian towns and especially in Damascus, Hama, Hims and Aleppo. Journalists have been ordered not to publish any details or the speeches delivered by the leaders.

"The persons indulging in damaging the Government property will be shot down," runs a Government order.

ANOTHER SCUFFLE.

Twenty thousand people gathered together in the Umayad mosque to attend the public funeral procession of two martyrs. The police escorted the funeral procession which marched peacefully. After the ceremony the police ordered the crowd to go by different roads, but the order was defied resulting in a scuffle.

In the riots in Aleppo 162 persons have already been arrested.

Irishmen Welcome Subhas Bose

INTERVIEW WITH DE VALERA

(From Our Correspondent)
DUBLIN, Feb. 3,
(By Air Mail)

Before he left Ireland, the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had promised Madame Gonne MacBride and Mrs. M. Woods, president and Secretary respectively of the Irish-Indian Independence League, that he would try and send Babu Subash Chandra Bose to Dublin to continue the contact that he had established with the Irish people. That was three years ago.

On Saturday last Babu Subash Chandra Bose was welcomed by a large number of Irish friends of Indian Freedom movement. The Bengal leader had landed at Cork that morning from the American Liner, "Washington" and had travelled by rail to Dublin, having direct from Paris. He was received by the Mayor of Cork and Mr Mac Swine. The welcome accorded to him in Dublin was similar to one accorded to the late President of the Assembly, — warm, sincere and comradie. Apart from the Irish friends, there was also a contingent of Indian students who are mostly students of law and medicine in this country. Mr. Bose was garlanded and welcomed in Indian fashion by an Indian woman student. As soon as he arrived autograph-hunters and press correspondents made him the much-sought-after man. When I interviewed him, he told me; "I have come here in fulfilment of the request made to me by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel before his death in October, 1933, to maintain that contact between the Indian Nationalist movement in Ireland." He would take the opportunity of meeting every political leader in the country. He has already received invitations to meet and discuss Indian situation from various political organisations and men of influence. He would be seeing Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Norton, the labour leader and a number of prominent members of the Fianna Fail Party.

INTERVIEW WITH DE VALERA.

Mr. De Valera has honoured the Indian Leader by inviting him to see him yesterday. That was Mr. Bose's first interview in this country. The two leaders discussed many problems and the Irish President asked his Indian friend to make a survey of Irish industries. He will be afforded all facilities as, I understand, Subash Bose, is particularly anxious to establish, if possible, trade relations between India and the Irish Free State. Though it was a long talk, the President has asked Mr. Bose to see him once again. He has also given him a hint that he might like to see him every day during his stay in Dublin. With Mr. Norton, the labour leader. Mr. Bose hopes to acquaint himself with the Irish Trade Union and Labour Movement.

I asked Mr. Bose for his firest impression of Mr. De Valera. "Your President," he said, "is a charming personality. He is a man of determined mind, with a quick grasp of essential things. I am very pleased to have had this opportunity of meeting him. My only regret is I could not see him earlier."

To-night there is a big reception arranged in honour of the Indian Leader under the auspices of the Indian-Irish Independence League. Though Fianna Fail party members do not agree with many of the activities of the Republican party they have joined hands in making to-night's function a great success, worthy of the Irish tradition in welcoming a foreign visitor. Mr. Bose will also address a public meeting on Sunday next, and will speak through the Athlone microphone sometime next week. He leaves Dublin about the 15th of this month for India.

Mr. Bose has received letters and telegrams from various organisations in England welcoming him to London. "We want you to visit London" says one of the communications, "as we are anxious that the working class of this country should be told the truth and the whole truth about the condition of Indian working class and peasantry under the domination of British rulers." One of the invitations is that from the Rogers Sinn Fein Club, London.

A message of sympathy to the Indian and Egyptian peoples was sent from a meeting held in Cathal Brugha Street, Dublin, on Sunday, under the auspices of the Women's Prisoners' Defence League. Madame Gonne MacBride said that there should be a union between India, Ireland and Egypt in their struggle for freedom.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AMONG MILL WORKERS

Activities Of Maharashtra Seva Mandal

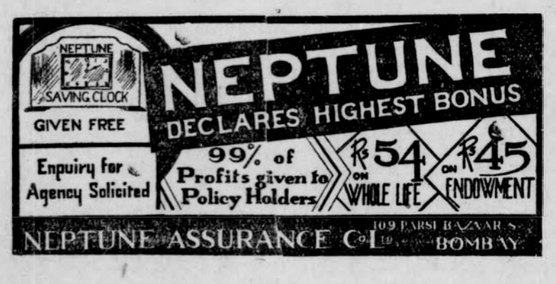
The Maharashtra Seva Mandal, Lalbag, completed the eighth year of its useful existence last month when it celebrated the occasion under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Ganesh Maidan, with sports, etc., which attracted thousands of persons. The series of feats by the members of the gymnasium, among whom those of Mr. Redkar, the chief instructor, and Mr. Naik were most impressive, were repeatedly applauded by the spectators. Mr. Naik's wonderful display and the discipline and tact shown by his pupils, so impressed. Prof. Daruwala, Manager of Health and Strength Club, that he declared his intention to award a silver medal to him.

The report of the Mandal dwells on the services rendered to the institution during its infancy by Drs. Rao, Naik and Bilpodiwala and Messrs Dhuri, Rao and Durve. The financial position of the Mandal was very bad due to the mill strikes and the general apathy of the people towards physical culture, but selfless workers like Bandolkar, Naik and Dhond, had joined this institution and nurtured it.

The activities of the Mandal include a gymnasium, volunteer corps, band troop, sports club, a library and girls' health class. In April 1934 the Mandal secured a plot just adjacent to the Maidan from the Improvement Trust on a monthly rental of Rs. 20 and a shed was constructed thereon at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

The Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali gave two benefit performances in aid of the Mandal and a few sympathetic persons gave donations towards the building and bands funds.

Rs. 92-3-0 were donated by various persons who had assembled at the annual gathering.



NON-ATTACHABLE MINIMUM SALARY

Select Committee Extends Scope Of Bill

NEW DELHI: Feb. 15.

As a result of the Select Committee deliberations, it appears that the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code Section 60 relating to the attachment of salaries in the payment of debts may be amended in that, while the Bill provides the non-attachable minimum as 100 rupees limit may be fixed at Rs. 60.

It appears that the scope of the Bill has been extended to include not merely public officers or servants of Railway Company or Local Authority, but also any Private salaried person working in Banks, or Insurance Companies, or getting a regular salary like public servants, so that their salaries may also not be attachable upto a limit of Rs. 60 in the first instance half salary beyond this limit.

Further, it is understood, respite to one after continuous attachment of salaries for two years has been provided.—United Press.

PRINTER FINED

Sequel To Printing Minor's Name In Report

A case against the printer and publisher of a newspaper under the Bombay Children's (Amendment) Act was heard at the Mazgaon, Court, Bombay, on Saturagainst Ali Bahadur Khan, who is the printer and publisher of a daily Urdu Paper "Hilal-i-Nau" Mr. Chawdrie stated that on November 29 last, a report regarding a rape committed on a minor girl at Lucknow had been published which was the contravention of section 273 of the act in question inasmuch the name of the minor girl and also the name of her father with other particulars were given by which the identity of the girl could be established.

The respondent pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Feb. 15.

In a suit filed by one paper merchant of Santa Cruz, named Ratilal Harjivan Patel, against the Secretary of State for India, the Bandra Municipality (since the Notified Area Committee of Santa-Cruz has been merged into it) and Mr. Indra Narayan Brijmohanlal, a Judge of the Small Causes Court Bombay, claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages jointly and severally, from the three defendants, for the alleged loss of amenities, privacy and nuisance suffered on account of the building of a new additional structure in 1931 by the third defendant whose bungalow is situated on the south of the plaintiff's. Mr. L.C. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, has reserved judgment after hearing arguments and after the conclusion of reply by Mr. B.K. Desai counsel for the plaintiff, to the arguments advanced by the defendants' counsel.

Kathakali Performance At Dadar

The Kerala Kalamandalam who gave performances of Kathakali (Dance-Drama) at the Capitol at the end of last month and who are now in Gujerat will come again to Bombay. They will give one performance of Kathakali at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar on Feb. 21 (Sivaratri day) and two or three performances at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 28th and 29th February.

RECEPTION IN AHMEDABAD.

A public reception to Poet Vallathol was given under the joint auspices of the Gujerat Sahithya Sabha and the Bharatha Kalamandal in Ahmedabad on Sunday, the 9th inst. in the Hansraj Pragjee Hall. Sir Chinubhai Mabhavlal presided.

The Mayor Mr. Mavalankar and other notabilities of the city were present.

Kaka Kalelkar, Dr. Hareprasad and Prof. Rasiklal Parekh spoke appreciatively of the Poet and his efforts in the cause of the revival of Indian classical dancing. The Poet then replied in Sanskrit which was translated into Gujerati by Mr. Chaithanya Prasad Diwan.

In the course of his reply, he made a vigorous plea for public support and sympathy in his mission of rejuvenating the ancient Kathakali dance-drama of Malabar which still kept up the traditions of Indian classical dancing and abhinaya. He said that he was now touring India with a party of Kathakali artistes to collect funds to erect buildings for schools and academies to give training in this art, and he appealed for support and monetary help from the rich citizens and art-lovers of Ahmedabad.

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Now is the time when people are buying their new shoes, and Flex Agents everywhere have new stocks of Flex shoes for your choice.

Professional and Business men who value their appearance choose Flex shoes and slippers which are healthy, comfortable and long-wearing, and are guaranteed solid leather throughout.

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1. Mangaldas Road. Opp. Gokul Das Hospital.
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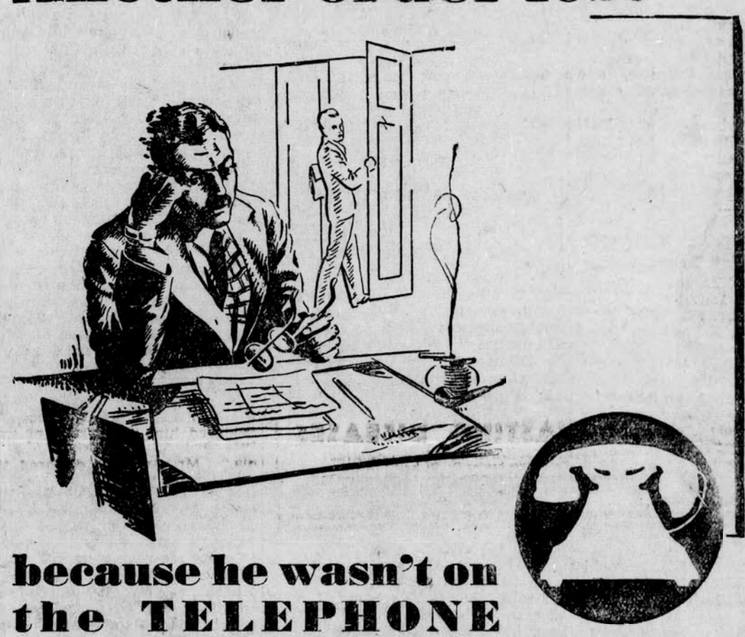
3. Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj.

Agents also at:—AHMEDABAD, Paris Boot House. AHMEDABAD, Gujrat Boot House. POONA CITY, Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee Bros., POONA CAMP, The Kale Shoe Co. BARODA, The Indian Shoe Factory, SURAT, Jamna Dass Hargovind Dass. RAJKOT, Harji Trickam & Sons., PORBANDAR, Mohd. Ismail. BHAVNAGAR, Rathod Boot House. BULSAR, Hari Lal & Bros. BHUJ, The Cutch General Stores.

SOLD BY MORE THAN 700 AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
CHIEF AGENTS "BHALLA" CAWNPORE

Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY Co., CAWNPORE

Another order lost



because he wasn't on the TELEPHONE

Delays through sending letters backwards and forwards, misunderstandings through lack of direct contact and the result—another order lost.

How easy to have got that order if there had been a telephone at his elbow. A two minute telephone conversation would have avoided all those letters; a direct question and answer over the 'phone would have made those misunderstandings impossible.

In these days a telephone is a vital part of any progressive business. A firm that tries to carry on business without a telephone stamps itself as inefficient and out-of-date. Remember, the telephone is the cheapest means of communication and the quickest.

TELEPHONE RATES.	PAYABLE YEARLY.	PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
Business Lines	Rs. 280	Rs. 72-8
Residential Lines	Rs. 180	Rs. 45-0
Party Lines (Residences only)	Rs. 135	Rs. 34-0

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LTD.

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Toll Of Tuberculosis Scourge In India

(From A Correspondent.)

According to a newspaper report and at a very opportune moment Sir Fazl-I-Hussain at the opening of the King George Thanks Giving Fund Conference, at the Red Cross Building, New Delhi, on the 21st November last drew our attention again to the great danger which India faces by the noticed fact of the chances of repeated and massive infections with tubercle germs of the masses which are increasing rapidly day by day. If one considers that in his Annual Report the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India states that the actual number of deaths due to tuberculosis might be computed somewhere between 150,000 to 650,000, the situation must be, again considered serious enough.

Our ideas in this matter fully concur with those of Doctor C. Fridmodt-Moller, whose paper according to the said newspaper report was read at the above conference that:

and

"The way tuberculosis is spread is by the cough of the patient" "it would be disastrous to trust that Tuberculosis would decline when the economic, social and hygenic conditions improve sufficiently, and in the meantime to do nothing to stem the spread of infectious disease by preventive and curative measure."

Every professional man knows how symptoms of cold and cough if neglected may easily pave the path to Tuberculosis, and that nothing should prevent us from properly attending to these symptoms. Yet if colds and coughs have established themselves and already symptoms of early T. B. are noted it is not yet too late to remember that Sirolin "Roche" is extremely well spoken of as specially indicated as a preventive and curative of the above. There are well upwards of 40,000 references, besides several thousands of articles from Professors and doctors in Medical Journals, in which Sirolin "Roche" is highly recommended for the treatment of colds, coughs and Tuberculosis, but it would be beyond the scope of this article to reproduce even a small number of the reports on Sirolin "Roche" received from Doctors in practically every country of the world during the last 40 years.

Suffice it to say that, at the International Congress on Tuberculosis held at Naples, the President Professor Renzi, mentioned Sirolin "Roche" as deserving to be given preference over all other remedies owing to the favourable results obtained from it in the treatment of that dreaded disease.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, February 15.

The American s.s. Steel Age of 3821, Reg. Tons, Capt. B. J. Guilfoyl, Arrived from New York via St. John, Alexandria, Aden and Karachi with general cargo, Agents (M. M. and Co.).

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Soudan of 3477, Reg. Tons. Capt. M. G. Symons, Arrived from Otran via Kobe, Shanghai, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

The P. and O. S. Coy.'s s.s. Mongolia of 10120 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. R. Rhodes. Arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, and Colombo, with Passengers and General cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Tanfield of 2776 Reg. Tons, Capt. R. R. Pottinger, Arrived on 14-2-36. from Bassein via Madras, Alleppey, Calicut and Tellicherv with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, February 15.

The American s.s. Steel Age of 3821 Reg. Tons, Capt. B. Guilfoyl. Sailed for Calcutta via Marmagoa, Cochin, Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo, Agents M. M. and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Saugor of 3935, Reg. Tons, Capt . R. G. Butler, Sailed for Calcutta in water Ballast.

The Killick Nixon's Agency, s.s. Silton Hall of 2810. Reg. Tons. Capt. R. G. Harrison. Sailed for Calcutta in water Ballast.

The Swedish s.s. Japan of 3262 Reg. Tons., Capt. R. Magnusson. Sailed for Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon with same bottom cargo, (Agents Lionel Edwards).

The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s Italian Line s.s. Himalaya of 3904 Reg. Tons, Capt. E. Chiarini. Sailed for Trieste via Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 15.

1 Japan, 3262, Madras, 15-2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
2 City of Venice, 5492, Bedi Bunder, 20-2, K. Nixon and Co.
3 Mayebashi Maru, 4321, Karachi, 18-2, N. Y. Kaisha.
4 Elysia, 4211, Karachi, 22-2, Grahams, Trading Co.
5 Steel Age, 3821, Calcutta, 17-2, M. M. and Co.
6 China Maru, 4266, Japan, 18-2, O. S. Kaisha.
7 Soudan, 3477, London, 17-2, M. M. and Co.
8 Wildenfels, 3794, Antwerp, N. F., L. Edwards, Ltd.
12 Weissenfels, 4852, Karachi, 17-2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
14 Kenya 4646, Durban 19-2, M M and Co.
15 India, 4077, London, 21-2, L. Triestino.
16 Himalaya, 3704, Karachi, 16-2, L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Lahore, 3161, Rangoon, 15-2, M. M. and Co.
6 Atlantic Maru 4254, Japan 18-2, M M and Co. (P & O.)
8 Glenmoor, 2649, Liverpool, N. F. Graham's Trading Co.
10|11 Jalavijaya, 2297, Rangoon, 22-2, Scindia S. N. Co.
15 Victoria Marie, 882, Tuticorin, 15-2, Merchant S. N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Victoria Maru, 4257, Japan, 28-2, O. S. Kaisha.
C|R Tanfield, 2776, Rangoon, 18-2, M. M. and Co.
M Lady, Denison Pender, 841, N.F., N.F., Eastern Telegraph Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi 20-2, P and O S N Co.
Maloja 27-2, P and O S N Co.
Masula 18-2 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 12-2, Graham's Trading Co., Ltd.
City of Venice, 14-2, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clan Mcbride, 17-2, James Finlay and Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Ockenfels 16-2 Lionel Edward.
Aagtekerk 29-2 Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steel Age 14-2, M M and Co.
City of Lyons 22-2 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Van Buren, 20-2, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Mayebashi Maru, 15-2 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 18-2, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 10-2, O S Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru, 23-2, O S Kaisha.
Saiko Maru, 26-2, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 28-2, O S Kaisha.
Soudan, 16-2, M M and Co.

FROM BASRAH

Baroda, 13-2, M. M. and Co.
Vasna, 15-2, M M and Co.
Bandra, 20-2, M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

Jalarajan, 13-2, Scindia S. N. Co., Ltd.
Tanfield, 12-2, M M and Co.
Gambada, 14-2, M M and Co.
Gazana, 21-2, M M and Co.
Gambada, 14-2, M M and Co.

FROM OSLO

Simla, 19-2, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia, 15-2, P and O S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-I-Hind, 15-2, P and O S N Co.
Mongolia, 15-2, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 22-2 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 29-2 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 26-2, M M and Co.
Soudan, 18-2, M. M. and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Lyons 27-2 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Van Buren, 21-2, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Tango Maru 11-2, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria Maru 13-2, O S Kaisha.
China Maru 15-2, O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru 24-2 O S Kaisha.

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 12-2 M M Co.
Varela 13-2 M M & Co.
Baroda 19-2 M M and Co.
Vasna, 20-2, M. M. and Co.
Bandra, 26-2, M. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 19-2 M M and Co.

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 13|2 P & O S N Co.

FOR GERMANY

Wildenfels 15-2 Lionel Edward.
Liebenfels, 13-2. Lionel Edwards

FOR JEDDAH

Islami, 9-2, Turner Morrison and Co.
Akbar 13-2 Turner Morrison & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Col-di-Lana	12-2-36
S.S. Glenmoor	13-2-36
S.S. Bintang (boats American Cotton)	13-2-36
S.S. Gambada,	13-2-36
S.S. Vita	13-2-36
S.S. Dayavati	13-2-36
S.S. Bhadravati	13-2-36
S.S. Quiloa	13-2-36
S.S. Himalaya	14-2-36
S.S. Garada (boats)	14-2-36
S.S. Strathnavar (boats)	15-2-36
S.S. Jalavijaya	15-2-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 15.

S.S. Weldeniels, for Hamburg:—125 bales hide fleshing B. Ardeshir and Co.; 200 bales old buffalo pickers B. Ardeshir and Co.

For Piracus:—25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp:—1016 packets gr. oil cake M. Hoosein and Sons; 112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

F Verna:- 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Gothenburg:—120 cases castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Stockholm:—120 cases castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—2580 bags groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 22 bales skins H. A. Aminoff.

For Glasgow:—46 packages teek wood buttons Mackenzie and Co.; 1280 bags gr. oil cake K. Dewchand and Co.; 2630 bags gr. oil cake Cotton Agents Ltd.; 2100 bags gr. oil cake H. Rowji and Co.; 253 bales hemp raw T. Dawoodbhai.

S.S. Glenmoor for Liverpool:—660 bags gr. oil cake The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 225 bales hemp raw T. Dawoodbhai and Co.; 118 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora.

For Manchester:—70 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora.

S.S. Sudan for Hull:—2280 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 3870 bags groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Casablanca:—45 bales cotton yarn A. H. Deab; 100 bags black pepper C. Chunilal and Co.

For Alexandretta:—23 bales cotton yarn A. H. Deab.

S.S. Atlantic Maru for Kobe:—526 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 600 bales cotton H. Khimji and Co.; 300 bales cotton P. Madhawni and Co.

For Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton P. Madhowni and Co.

S.S. China Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co.; 143 bales cotton C. Jethabhai and Co.

S.S. Mayabashi Maru for Los Angeles via Kobe:—200 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. City of Bath for Manchester:—250 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 125 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.; 300 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.; 250 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 15.

S.S. Elysia, agents Gr. T. Co., from Glasgow:—93 cases sewing cotton thread; 20 cases cotton; 15 cases emti. cotton thread; 100 bales old newspapers; 680 cases whisky; 24 cases rum; 121 cases wine; 324 bales tyres and tubes; 24 pcs. san. earth. ware; 1960 plates hard spelter; 730 bags steel rivets bolts and nuts; 130 cases cut nails; 496 loose stone ware (jars); 23 cases cooking stoves; 2055 cases ale and beer; 197 loose steel angles; 6100 loose fire bricks; 210 bags fire clay; 48 loose c. i. road baxs.; 108 kegs steel bars; 168 loose steel flats; 48 drums bachr. composition.

From Liverpool:—98 cases safety cartridges; 3 cases guns and rifles; 68 pcs. earth. ware; 35 drums lub. oil; 43 cases chocolates; 32 cases biscuits; 58 loose pneumatic covers; 297 cases tiles; 269 bundles steel bars; 22 cases rayon yarn; 100 bags broken tiles; 128 bundles weights; 45 cases gr. cotton piece goods; 200 bags dividing plates; 36 bundles steel springs; 68 bags pitch; 10 bales silk yarn; 40 cases beer; 134 cases cotton yarn; 300 bundles black sheet; 22 cases finished leather; 448 bags steel rail keys; 100 rolls felt; 280 drums dyestuff; 182 cases machinery; 50 drums linseed oil; 32 cases floor coverings; 40 coils cotton ropes; 162 cases elect. goods; 1250 bags soda ash; 70 cases l. grease; 500 bundles steel sheet middles; 218 bundles empty gl.'bottles; 100 kegs sulphate of copper; 256 cases cottons; 100 bags glue; 260 bundles toilet soap; 25 drums elect. cables; 82 bundles bicycle covers; 10 cases cocoa.

From Alexandria:—463 bales cotton

From Suez:—2251 drums asphalt.

Students of Audichya Brahmasamaj Vidyarthi Bhuwan, Bombay, with their superintendent in their midst.

TATAS' MANAGER GOES ON LEAVE

Jamshedpur Tea Party To Mr. Keenan

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, February 14.

The elite of Jamshedpur were present at a tea party given in honour ofMr. J. L. Keenan, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, on the eve of his departure on leave yesterday. The function was organised by prominent citizens. An address was read by Mr. M. L. Tiwary on behalf of the general public and Mr. Abdul Gani spoke for the workers.

Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, who was requested to speak by the public, pointed out that being the first general manager who got for his men bonus which meant putting into practice profit sharing, Mr. Keenan was naturally most popular with the workers. He was held in no less esteem by the public as they could not forget his personal contribution as well as the prompt and substantial relief provided for by the Tatas in respect of the Bihar and Quetta earthquakes and floods in various parts of the country. The services of Mrs. Keenan who constantly devoted her time to the improvement of hospitals, Seva Samiti, Harijans and other kinds of welfare work were also eulogised.

RAPID GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

India Will Soon Be Self-Supporting, Says Belapur Assn. President

The first general meeting of the Belapur Merchants' Association, was held at Belapur on 13th instant. Addressing the meeting, Mr. Dahanukar, President of the Association, said:

"Due to the protective tariff, the development of the sugar industry has been remrakably rapid since 1932. The output of factory-made sugar in India has increased from 2,28,000 tons in 1931-32 to 6,00,000 tons in 1934-35; including 'Khandsari' it was 8,00,000 of tons in that year. The year 1935-36 will register a further increase in the output of our sugar and it is confidently expected that within about two years' time, India will be in a position to produce herself all the sugar she needs, which on an average has been a million tons a year, and thus keep within the country more than 15 crores of rupees which annualy we paid to foreigners. There are problems such as the remunerative use of the molasses, improvement of yield of our cane and reduction in the cost of production yet to be solved before it can be said that the industry is established on a solid foundation.

"Like the cotton textile and jute industries of the country the sugar industry is a big industry. It gives employment to-day to nearly 2,00,000 men and over a thousand of our graduates and more than 5,000 under-graduates. The industry has also given a fillip to the oil crushing industry in this part of the country, as oil cake is used as a manure on the extensive cane plantations of the sugar factories."

"You will be easily able to see that the two sugar mills here have brought economic betterment and improvement of life to the people in the surrounding villages by making available remunerative employment when there was none. Growth of industry means employment to our people and retention of the money in the country.

UNITED EFFORT.

In conclusion, Mr. Dahanukar said:—

"Grievances of merchants in respect of the recent increase of railway freight on various commodities and those relating to postal and similar other matters can be better ventilated and redress successfully sought, when the same are represented by an organized commercial association such as this. These are days of joint or united effort.

"It is therefore necessary that merchants do combine wherever they can do so usefully. Such mofussil associations can best serve the interests of merchants whose business is moderate-sized or small if they co-operate and try to build them up.

"I appeal to the merchants on this side to join this Association and strengthen its hands to work for their interests."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 14.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Corresponding Week 1935
Total in Sight (excluding Linters)	10,490	129	6,702	75 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,027	121	2,964	111 "
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,381	94	3,176	71 "
Of which to Japan	1,130	15	1,134	16 "
Of which to China	34	——	67	1 "
Of which to Great Britain	999	33	520	13 "
Of which to Germany	591	16	248	5 "
Stock at New York	——	5	——	29 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,477	——	2,708 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	2,158	——	705 "
World's Visible Supply	——	7,924	——	8,120 "
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,357	——	6,150 "
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	7,239	271	5,870	227 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,139	68	3,843	41 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

INDIA'S POPULATION PROBLEM

Importance Of Work Of Census Taking

A Lahore correspondent writes:—

As part of the All-India Population Conference a public lecture was arranged on the third instant in the Chemistry Theatre of the Lucknow University which was addressed by Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, B.A. (Oxon), Development Commissioner, Baroda, who had come as a delegate to the Conference, and whose work on the Baroda Census in 1921 and 1931 was so stimulating to students of population. Dr. R. K. Mukerjea presided.

He began by expressing his pleasure at being in Lucknow which as a city of antique renown combined its interest in the old with a zeal for modernistic studies which augured well for the future of India. Its university buildings blended beautifully with its olden architectural glories. Its passion for research particularly in the vital problems of population could be utilised profitably when the new regime in India took up as one of its first tasks, the organisation of the first federal census of 1941. There was need to take out this vitally important work of census taking from the hands of amateur administrators.

Turning to population problems Mr. Mukerjea emphasised the methods of approach, taking his illustrations from the census of Baroda, which was a representative sample of India's population. He spoke of the factors of density and suggested that for different kinds of soils and agricultural supply, a varying optimum point should be fixed, and in this connection he referred to the relatively low density and population trends of cotton growing areas. He referred next to the defects in vital registration, and how their accuracy could be tested. He referred to the method adopted in Baroda Census in this regard by which means from the corrected census returns of age 0-1 the births of the preceding twelve months would be calculated.

He referred also the Hardy method of calculating a correct figure for deaths, and also the long-staff method for estimating the balance of migration and suggested their limitations. He then went on to describe the contrasts between urban and rural, some of which were artificial and others vital to students of population: and here he referred in particular to Gujarat villages where congestion within the limited inhabited nucleus brought on a terrific death rate and squalid conditions of living.

He then dwelt on the occupational contrasts in town and country, and pointed out how, in the latter, there was a total inadequacy of sanitary services. Agricultural conditions had so ruled that the size of holdings was shrinking with the rise in population, and that the increase in occupied area was being rapidly outpaced by the increase in numbers. Overpopulation had so far been checked by famine and epidemic in Baroda, but by improving health conditions, deaths had diminished, while births continued at a high level as before. In villages however there was one pleasing feature, the way in which women co-operated with men in rural occupations. Dealing with other points, Mr. Mukerjea spoke about subsidiary industries and the danger of overzeal amongst rural uplift workers and officials in this regard. He spoke of the results obtained in rural surveys in Baroda, where it was found that relative leisure amongst agriculturists varied inversely with the size of the holdings: where the holdings were the smallest sized invariably these were the marginal areas, where water facilities were the least, enabling only the crudest of crops to be grown which required the least labour of the individual holder. Thus for holdings below 10 bighas, the leisure was ten months, and for holdings above 30 bighas, the leisure was only four months.

He then detailed the results of the special fertility enquiry in which Baroda State was one of the few pioneers, stressing the limitations and degree of accuracy attained.

Concluding Mr. Mukerjea emphasised the intensely human interest of these population studies.

(Contined From Col. 7.)

the idea of seizure or forfeiture of printing presses under the Act as proposed.

The Association is for these reasons, strongly opposed to the changes indicated above, as they are calculated to remove necessary safe-guards and tend to give very wide and arbitrary powers to the Police, encroach upon the rights and functions of the Judiciary, and set at naught accepted principles of Criminal Jurisprudence.

New Gambling Bill, A Menace To Civil Liberties

POWERS TO POLICE OFFICERS MEAN SUPERSESSION OF LAW COURTS

Police Courts' Bar Association's Trenchant Criticism

In view of the current controversy over the Government Bill to amend the Gambling Act, the following extracts from the Police Courts' Bar Association's publication in which they point out some objectionable features of the Bill will be read with interest:—

"The Association is of opinion that the changes in the law of Gambling, proposed by the said Bill, are fraught with injurious and far-reaching consequences, and if adopted will constitute a great menace to the safety of the public.

"It is proposed to widen the scope of the definition of the expression "Instruments of gaming" By this proposed addition, Courts are called upon to punish a man for his 'supposed intentions'. According to the accepted principles of Jurisprudence, no man is held liable for any intentions of his, unless there is an overt act. There is no justification for deviating from the said accepted principle of jurisprudence.

The Association approves of the recommendation made by the Select Committee in their Report to the effect that offences punishable under Section 4 of the Act should not be triable summarily. It is submitted that it may be expressly provided that evidence must be recorded by the trying Magistrate in all cases under Section 4 of the Act.

RECORDING OF EVIDENCE.

The Report of the Select Committee recommends that the period of imprisonment for an offence punishable under Section 4 of the Act should be increased from six months to seven months. This recommendation is obviously made under the mistaken belief that in consequence of the proposed increase in punishment, the Magistrates would be under an obligation to record the evidence and would be precluded from exercising the powers vested in them of recording no evidence and trying cases summarily. It may be pointed out that it is not the maximum punishment provided for an offence, but the punishment which the Magistrate may consider adequate for the particular offence which he is trying, that determines whether a Magistrate should record evidence or not.

The only effect of the proposed change would be that the case would then fall under the definition of Warrants Cases in Chapter XXI of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in the trial, warrant procedure would have to be followed—in many cases with no small advantage to an accused person.

VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLE INTENSIFIED.

In Section 5 of the Gambling Act, it is proposed to delete the words "Until the contrary be made to appear," and to substitute in their place the words "Until the contrary is proved." The Association feels that the position of an accused person will be made much more difficult and embarrassing in consequence of the proposed change than at present. The law as it stands at present is to a certain extent a violation of a generally accepted principle of jurisprudence that the burden of proving the guilt of an accused person should rest on the prosecution The proposed change, however, intensifies the violation of that wholesome principle, for, in virtue of the proposed change even an entirely innocent person will find it well-nigh impossible to establish his innocence.

DANGEROUS POWERS.

The alterations proposed to be introduced under Section 6 of the Act are of an exceedingly dangerous character, and if adopted, will confer on certain Police Officers powers, likely to greatly imperil the liberty and safety of the public.

The proposed changes and amendments seek to authorise a Police Officer not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector who is empowered by name, or by general order in writing, to enter at any time any room or place which he has reason to suspect is used as a common gaming house. The Association is of opinion that if such changes are effected, a Police Officer will be invested with arbitrary powers likely to be misused and calculated to cause great hardship, inconvenience and humiliation to respectable citizens. The present law provides for the safe-guard of a warrant which is issued by a responsible high officer, after he has before him a complaint on oath and after he is satisfied on making due enquiries. The removal of this safe-guard is a dangerous innovation, and in view of the dangerous character of the proposed amendment and the injurious and far-reaching consequences likely to result therefrom, the Association records its emphatic protest against the granting of such wide and arbitrary powers to Police, without the safe-guards that exist in the present Act. The Association apprehends that such wide and absolute powers will open the door to corruption and lead to abuses.

WILL INCREASE CORRUPTION.

It is stated in the report of the Select Committee that the procedure of issuing a warrant after a sworn complaint, often causes delay and enables many offenders to avoid arrest and to make away with all incriminating evidence by the time the Police can effect an entry into the suspected house room or place..... The Association is of opinion that this defect is not inherent in the procedure, but arises from the fact that in some cases the Police Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant or his helpmate the Police informant, prompted by considerations of pecuniary gain, takes care to convey a timely warning to the keepers of the gaming houses concerned. This defect will, far from being remedied by the proposed changes, be aggravated and will tend to increase corruption.

Section 6 is proposed to be so amended as to authorise the Police to seize not only things reasonably suspected to be used in gaming, but "Things intended to be used" that may be found in the places raided. The Association is of opinion that the words "Intented to be used" should be dropped as they are very wide and are likely to lead to great harassment and injustice. It is an accepted principle of Jurisprudence that no man is to be held liable for any intentions of his unless there is an overt act.

SUPERSESSION OF COURTS.

A change that is proposed to be effected in Section 7 is as follows:—"If the Court is satisfied that the Police Officer who entered, such house room or place "had reasonable grounds for suspecting" that the things so seized were instruments of gaming, the seizure of such Instrument or thing be evisence that such house room or place is used as a common gaming house, and the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no gaming was actually seen by the Magistrate or the Police Officer or any person acting under the authority of either of them

The Association is of opinion that this innovation is calculated to cause great hardships, because it will have the effect of branding a house room or place as a common gaming house, merely because of a Police Officer's suspicion. The result will be that the functions of the Courts will be superceded by the opinion of a Police Officer, a result which is highly undesirable.

PREMIUM ON CONSTABLE'S CAPRICE.

Another proposed amendment of far reaching injurious consequences is one whereby under Section 12, any Police Constable will have the power to stop any person and apprehend and search him if he reasonably suspects that person to be gaming. In the present Act the Police Constable is authorised to apprehend a person only if he is found gaming in any place, and has no authority to search the person apprehended in the street. Such a person has to be taken to the Police Station and is liable to be searched only by the Officer on duty at the time at the Police station. The Association is of opinion that no person should be apprehended merely on suspicion and that all searches should be made by a Police Officer at the Police Station in the presence of the Panchas and a copy of the Panchnama be supplied to the person apprehended.

Another flagrant change proposed in Section 12 is that a mere Police Constable will have the power to decide whether certain things are instruments of gaming or not. The Association is of opinion that this will introduce a great menace to the safety of the public and will have the effect of substituting the caprice of a mere Policeman for the considered judgment of a court of law.

NO SEIZURE OF PRESSES.

The Association approves the idea of punishing all those who intentionally aid and facilitate gaming by printing, publishing, selling, distributing or circulating any newspaper, news sheet, or information with the intention of aiding or facilitating gaming as proposed by Section 12A. The Association is however of the opinion that the power of seizure in relation to printing presses is not necessary and is likely to work as a great hardship. The proposed punishment under this section independently of seizure or forfeiture, is sufficientiy stiff, and will act as an adequate deterrent. The Association is strongly opposed to

(Continued in column 5.)

U. S. Senate Agricultural Committee Approves Smith Bill

No Intention To Demand Cotton Against Pool's Purchases Of March

SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING

Rejection Of Export Debenture Plan

The New York Cotton Exchange was fairly firm on Friday on covering by shorts and trade buying.

The Senate Agricultural Committee have approved the Smith Bill, despite the opposition of Mr. Oscar Johnston. The Bill provides gradual liquidation of Government holdings of cotton with a weekly minimum disposal of 20,000 Bales and maximum of 25,000 Bales.

The Senate have rejected the export debenture plan proposed by Senator Conally and have postponed the final vote on the Farm Bill. Mr. Oscar Johnston has announced that the Pool does not intend to demand delivery of cotton against purchases of March options.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on shorts covering and trade buying. Indecision and uncertainty were the keynote of financial operations on Wall Street with stocks resultantly ending fractionally irregular. On the other hand commodity markets were bright. Cold wave in the Winter Belt influenced wheat market while the Senate Committee's approval of the Smith Bill was believed to be constructive by cotton operators.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 points with July 10.60. There was steady buying which resulted in a further rise and July was quoted 11.69 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at a rise of 12 to 5 points with Spot Cotton 10 points up at 11.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points at 11.44c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with July 5.75. There was trade calling and local buying reflecting easier sterling which absorbed small hedge selling. Later on there was trade calling and local covering and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.21d.

East Indian Cotton futures gained 5 points while Sakels closed 7 to 5 points higher with Uppers 3 to 4 points better. The Alexandria market was fairly steady and closed 2 to 13 points higher.

GOVERNMENT HOLDINGS

The "New Commerce and Finance" states:—

"The statistical position of American cotton is improving apace and is now the strongest since 1929, the stocks of American cotton being now about six million bales below the peak in 1931, and about equal to the average during the pre-depression years, the only difference being that much more is held in this country and less abroad. Our Government holds about 4,500,000 bales, mostly cotton on which it granted preposterous and irrecoverable loans last year, and the Producers' Pool has a little over 600,000 bales of spot cotton, mostly compressed to high density and suitable for export, in addition to some 900,000 bales of New York futures."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (12-13 a.m.)	10.69+11
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	10.60+02
Liverpool July Highest	5.78+07
Liverpool July Lowest	5.73+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following information from their Foreign Frineds:

Liverpool.—Market very steady. Limited Offerings. Trade calling. Continental and Bombay buying. Later continued trade calling with limited contracts.

Liverpool.—The "spot" market is firm. Offerings very limited. The stock here continues to decrease. Report that pool as sellers in the market was received after the close of the market.

Liverpool.—Understand pool intends continue selling spots around current prices. Market trend depends almost entirely on the amount and price of Government cotton liquidate.

New York.—Trade bought nears. Some selling distants against purchases of pool cotton.

New York.—March shorts covering due to fears of squeez. Better undertone but legislative uncertainty restricting speculation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:

We estimate Domestic Consumption of all cotton in January at 572,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during January was 25,100 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 15.

March	11.28
May	10.88
July	10.56
October	10.21
December	10.21
January	10.23
Middling Spot	11.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 15.

March	11.23
May	10.86
July	10.54
Middling Spot	11.36

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 15.

Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Expots to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

February	5.95
March	5.92
April	5.87
May	5.83
June	5.78
July	5.74
August	5.66
September	5.59
October	5.51
November	5.47
December	5.46
January	5.46
February	5.45
Middling Spot	6.20

10-12 a.m. quotations:—

July	5.75
October	5.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

March	8.75
May	8.58
July	8.40
October	8.30
November	8.10
January	7.99
F.G.F. Spot	9.16

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.26
Fine	5.41
Superfine	5.56
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.40
Superfine	5.55
Choice	5.70
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.90
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.33
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb. 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3|8 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotation from New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	41
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	70
Consolidated Gas	96
American Tel. and Tel.	177
Western Union Telg.	91 1/4
Radio Corp.	13
New York Central	36 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	58 1/4
American Smelting	66
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Distillers Seagram	30
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/2
General Motor XD	59 1/4
Goodyear Tyre	31
Socony	15 3/4
National Dairy	22
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	36
Amr. Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	560
Tidewater Oil Ass.	18
Sears Roebuck	64

Market steady U. S. Steel Corp. working 46 per cent of capacity Carloadings up 30,800.

Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 100 May 123 July 134 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 199—Liverpool May 5.86 Rs. 56 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/4—Liverpool July 5.77 Rs. 51 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 199—New York May 10.97 Rs. 45 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/4—New York July 10.68 Rs. 37 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 15.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.99-4|8
Paris	74.76
Berlin	12.27-1|2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.27-3|4
Brussels	29.38-1|2
Milan	62.18
Berne	15.11-1|2
Prague	119.25

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 15.

Wheat, Rozarilo Santa Fe: Nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo: Nominal.

Wheat, South Australian: Feb. sellers 30|6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—

Feb.|Mar. nominal per cwt. 7|-.

C and F Bombay:—

Feb.|Mar. nominal per cwt. 6|9.

C and F Karachi:—

Feb.|Mar. nominal per cwt. 6|9.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 6-3|4.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 15.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton: Feb. sellers £10-18-9.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Feb|March sellers £12-17-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Feb.|Mar. sellers £13-2-6.

Rapeseed Torio (Hull|Con't) c.i.f ton: Feb.|Mar. sellers £12-6-3.

Castorseed, Bombay c.i.f. ton: Feb.|Mar. sellers £12-6-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 15.

Linseed Oil naked, London, per cwt. Feb. sellers 26|3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: May|Aug. sellers 26|10-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 7-1|2.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 15.

Spot	19-7|8
Forward	19-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-11 1|2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 14-2-36	6139000	3843000
Receipts yesterday 14-2-36	12000	9000
Exports to date 14-2-36	4381000	3176000
Stock at Ports 14-2-36	2477000	2708000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-2-36	2158000	705000
Stock at Liverpool 14-2-36	699000	882000
Visible Supply 14-2-36	6357000	6150000
Quantity in sight 14-2-36	10490000	6702000
Quantity out of sight 14-2-36	7239000	5870000

BOMBAY COTTON

Protest Against Day And Night Working

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to-day at Rs. 199 for Broach A/M. and at Rs. 200 for Broach J/A. delivery.

But no business was done to-day till 2 p.m. as members of the staff Union held a meeting to record strong protest against day and night trading in cotton in the local market.

Later on the market opened at Rs. 197/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 198 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 196/8. Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	196 4 0
Broach J/A	196 12 0
Oomra March	179 8 0
Oomra May	178 4 0
Bengal March	142 8 0
Bengal May	139 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	156	152	148	145	
Punjab	156	152	148	145	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	194	191	188	185	...
C P No. 1	209	206	203	200	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	192	...
Broach No. 2	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab-Ame	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 15

	Old.	New
Bengal Superfine	...	160
Bengal Fine	...	157
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	...	200/202
C P 2 Fine	...	194/196
Arvi Fine	...	195/197
Ellichpur Fine	...	191/193
Berar Fine	...	190/192
Khamgaon Fine	...	190/192
Mulkapur Fine	...	186/188
Khandesh Fine	...	184/186
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	186/189
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	188/190
Mathia Fine	...	182/184
Broach Fine	...	204/206
Punjab/American	...	208/218
Sindh-American	...	208/218
Cambodia	248/253	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	208/218	...
Compta Good	213/218	...
Westerns	203/210	...
Kampala	303/306	...
Jinja	288/293	...
New Manza	...	283/288
Jaghdia Ankleshwar	...	248/245
Surat-Navsari	...	250/252

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb 15

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept
Khandesh	3,255	151,694	
Central India	1,511	134,649	
Barsi and Nagar	1,621	90,288	
Hyderabad Gaorani	557	18,529	
Berar	2,969	155,412	
Central Provinces	761	49,831	
Total Oomras	10,174	600,403	
Dholera	...	35,401	
N W Provinces	189	51,614	
Rajputana	83	37,395	
Sind-Punjab	3,080	277,659	
Broach	327	9,814	
Coompta and Dharwar	32	10,795	
Westerns Northerns	...	15,993	
Cocoanada	...	39	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028	
Persian	...	8	
American	826	19,228	
Egyptian and African	784	103,003	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460	
Total	15,495	1,169,840	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1 Sep to 13th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	5,079	200,602
Japan and China	4,350	515,959
Coast Ports	...	13,183
Up-country by Rail	...	97,344
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,797
Total	9,429	840,785

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 14

May	2.36
July	2.37—01
September	2.39—01
January	2.17

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 14

March	71 7/8d.
May	72 3/8d.
July	73 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 14

May	0.98 1/4c.
July	0.89 3/8c.
September	0.88 1/2c.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 15th day of February 1936.

(B.T.)	Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas. April-May 1935-36
10-30	Rs. 198/12
12-30	Rs. 198/12
2-30	Rs. 198/4
4-30	Rs. 196/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 199/12
Lowest	Rs. 196/4
Settlement Rate	198

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/6/6
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/1
4 per cent 1943 110/2
4 per cent 1930/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 111/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 101/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 103/11

CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
5 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The local gold and silver market were quiet to-day with scattered selling and prices were easy. There was a marked absence of any demand and the undertone was easy. Montreal market yesterday closed at a rise of 30 points while Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.2 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 11 0
Magh	49 11 0
Fagan	49 6 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
Fagan	34 11 0
Chaitra	34 9 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 14

Spot	20
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 14.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7/0-10

GOLD EXPORT

Bombay, Feb 15

Gold and sovereigns of total value of Rs. 9,297,082 were exported this week.

The total amount of gold exported since Great Britain went off the gold standard is now Rs. 2,62,29,59,404.

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

London Market:—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£35/10/0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£35/11/3
Standard Copper 3 months	£35/16/3
Electrolytic copper	£40
New York Market.—	
Blue Eagle	8 3/4 cwts.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cwts.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-2-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 37-12-0

Tone:—Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 15

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,813
Linseed	11,946
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,020
Gingellyseed	1,593
Groundnuts	11,261
Castorseed	19
Rice	16,723
Myrabollams	4,985
Cottonseed	4,664
Mowraseed	726
Gram	696
Joowar	365
Maize	110
Bajree	326
	Tons.
Coal	458

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Broach A/M. Op. 198; Highest 199 1/4; Lowest 198; Closing 198.

Broach J/A. Op. 200 1/2; Highest 201 Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 199 1/4

Oomra March Op. 182 1/2; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 181 3/4; Closing 181 3/4

Oomra May Op. 181 1/2; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 180 1/2; Closing 180 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 147; Highest 147; Lowest 145 3/4; Closing 145 3/4.

Bengal May Op 144; Highest 144; Lowest 141 3/4; Closing 141 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 10 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 20 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs 3 3/4

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Feb. 14.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942-47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1951/59	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 15.

	Opening.
February	191.20
May	191.80+50
August	191.30

Scattered Selling And Buying In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF OUTSIDE SUPPORT

Jobbers Cover Sales

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day during the early part of the day on scattered selling which resulted in a further decline in Tata Steel prices, but towards the close there was some covering by shorts which resulted in a small recovery from the lowest level.

General business was slow and jobbers were covering their sales. The undertone of the market was quiet and absence of outside support is telling on the market.

In other sections there was limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the trend of market still remains downward.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	281 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	166 4
100	Central India	230 0
100	Colaba	114 6
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	111 4
100	Gokak	154 6
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	52 8
100	Khatau	74 0
100	Kohinoor	194 6
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	105 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	262 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	64 6
100	Swadeshi	149 6
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1207 8
1000	Western	750

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	34 8
500	Imperial	1551 4
125-500	Im. Contrv.	378 12
50-100	India	130 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 4
5	Union	4 6

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34 2
70	Gwalior	114 6
160	India	438 2
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	356 4
75	Okha	256 4
10	Punjab	24 2
100	Shahabad	446 4
70	United	118 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4950 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old.	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1611 4
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	150 15
100	Bombay Suburban	173 2
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 10
1000	Tata Power	1541 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Pranti	885 0
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	96 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	77 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	778 12

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	30 0
30	Tata S. Def.	536 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	167 8
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay-Burma	392 8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-8-0
50	Bombay Telephone	109 0
100	Indian Bleaching	93 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 14
30	Premier Construction	75 4
25	Tata Oil	16 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Powe r	1520 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 13th February	18,677
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,154,335
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,005,786
Increase	148,559

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Century 166 165 166
Bom. Dyeing 675 672 676 677
Kohinoor 193 194
Central India 230
New Great 108 105
Simplex 62 64/6
Swadeshi 150 149/6
Bundi 34/2 33/14 34
I. Cement 438 435 436 438
Punjab 24/4
Shahabad 446 445 446
Andhra 1611 1607 1610 1608 1611
Tata Hydro 165/10
Tata Power 1541 1537 1535 1540 1541
Tram. Ord. 151/4 151/15
T. Steel Dfd. 538 540 533 535 530 536/4
T. Steel Ord. 145 144/8 144/12 143/8 144/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166/8
Bellapur 167 166 167
B. Steam 271
B. Burma 391 392/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 15.

B C Rate T T D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 1/4
Banks selling T T	266 1/4
Banks buying T T	263 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	561
Banks buying T T	571
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 14th instant	4.99 7/8
Japan London 15th instant	1/2 1/64
Java London 15th instant	7.23 1/2
Hongkong London 15th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai London 15th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 14th instant	74.79
London/Belgium 14th instant	29.34 1/2
London/Switzerland 14th instant	15.12 1/2
London/Berlin 14th instant	12.28 1/2
London Stockholm 14th instant	19.39
London/New York 14th instant	4.99 3/16
London Amsterdam 14th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Firm.
Gold 13th instant.	£7-0-10½
Gold 14th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 13th instant	19 7/8
14th instant	20
Silver London Forward 13th instant	19 3/4
14th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready 13th instant	45
14th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 13th instant	9/16 p.c.
14th instant	9 16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Feb. 15.

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/6/0, Jota Rs. 0/4/6, Groundnut March Rs. 2/14/9, Jota Rs. 0/2/6, Sutar Chaitra Rs. 101/8/0, Jota Rs. 2/12/0, Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/9, Shipment Rs. 4/2/0 to Rs. 4/3/0, Corrugated ready Rs. 9/2/6, Fagan Rs. 9/4/0, Chiter Rs. 9/5/0.

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood. Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Implication Of Franco-Russian Pact

FUTURE OF AUSTRIA

Czechoslovakia Upholds Democracy

(From Our Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, Feb. 3.

The Cabinet of Sarraut that has just followed the Laval Cabinet in France is generally viewed as representing a move to the "left". This in a comparative sense. On the whole it may be stated as recording a gaining of strength of the Republican middle, with the "left" parties inclined to view in this an advance away from directions favoured by Laval. The Sarraut Cabinet in Chamber at the first voting has received a majority greater than that obtained by any since 1934. Interest at the moment is considerably centred round the prospects of the ratification of the agreement with Soviet Union, which is to come up soon before the Chamber. The general opinion now is that the agreement or pact will secure ratification. Germany has been devoting for a while close attention and directing much activity towards getting France not to ratify the pact. The change in the Cabinet in France and the recent negotiations of French ministers in Paris with representatives of Russia and some other Powers, principally Roumania have on the whole, according to prevailing view in various quarters, extended the prospect of the ratification of the Franco-Russian Pact. For Germany it was no doubt a matter of disappointment and some irritation to see most of the foreign representatives who had gone to London in connection with the burial of King George, moving subsequently to Paris, and the great number of the delegates from Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe returning over Paris. The ratification of the Franco-Russian Pact will mark a development of much significance. Berlin sees in it, and not wrongly, an instrument of opposition to plans or ideas of easterly expansion. The pact will bring Russia as a more active factor in European affairs. Some quarters also consider that it will act as a check on Russia's crusading role while allowing continued concentration of attention on schemes of internal development which, at the same time possess great international significance.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

Latest reports as generally presented by papers in various European States would indicate the Italian military expedition in Abyssinia meeting with a hard time. The Abyssinian opposition has in different centres strengthened and intensified. Mussolini, it is now more widely recognized, had apparently over-estimated the capality of Italian forces without paying full attention to geographical and certain other considerations and also under-estimated Abyssinia's will and power to resistance. He had also possibly not clearly seen the nature and extent of some external factors. An exaggerated element of trust would seem to have been placed on the factor of coercion with presentation of military power and strong statements. Disappointment also appears to have upset certain expectations. disappointment in regard to reactions in foreign spheres. With the enhanced resistance the Italian venture is finding now from the military point of view. the element of external influence in or for settlement, by which is understood principally that of Britain, will again gain new significance. Great Britain while setting to administer check to Italy in directions, it would seem is also concerned to avoid reactions that in other ways might as well be unfavourable to Empire interests. Anyway the attitude of Britain in the light of new developments comes up for additional importance and no doubt will be specially interesting now to follow with close attention.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UPHOLDS DEMOCRACY

The assumption of the office of the Premier in Czechoslovkia recently by Dr. Milan Hodza brought into discussion, probably owing to certain of his conservative associations and his being known to be a man of great vigour, the question whether Czechoslovakia would steer away from its democratic course. There was some concern about this and considerable interest in the matter not only inside the country but also outside, in view especially of Czechoslovakia's key position in Central Europe. The election of Dr. Benes, a firm believer and steadfast supporter of the democratic form of regime, as President of the Republic, greatly appeased opinion on the issue. The apprehension this week is further set at rest by a declaration by Dr. Hodza himself, made before the conference of the Agrarian Party, the biggest party in the country and to which he himself belongs. Dr. Hodza stated that democracy in Czechoslovakia represented a reality and something deep-rooted, particularly since it was based on the support of the peasants and discipline among the people. He affirmed adherance to the democratic line fundamentally. This course which Czechoslovakia has upheld steadily, by timely adjustments and various reforms, has brought the country distinct advantages not the least in the development of a balanced economy and extension of useful foreign contacts.

THE AUSTRIAN ISSUE

Austria has again been coming up for international interest. The visit to London of the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, the Prince of Starhemberg, and the conversations that he had there followed by his stay in Paris on the way back, have influenced this new interest. Interest has again centred round the two issues of "Anschluss" or union with Germany, and Habsburg restoration. Reflective of the new turn there has been more interest in the second issue. The prospects of "Anschluss" have received a strong set-back. In regard to the question of Habsburg restoration, the general opinion is that though there is much favour among some influential persons and groups in Austria, in Government circles there is at the same time, close recognition that a move in the direction is apt to cause serious repercussions. Following from these, there is greater attention in Austria itself to concentration for a solution at present in the direction of closer economic understanding with her neighbours, especially the Little Entente, as tending to advance stability. This line which also found expression in the visit three weeks back of the Austrian Chancellor to Prague, is expected now to be intensified, and development of this might take Austria a good way towards strengthening her security.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOVIET UNION

During the present year, it is just reported, building of schools in the Soviet Union is to be further extended considerably. Whereas in 1934 for the purpose 338 million roubles were set aside, in the present year, one reads, 910 million roubles are set apart. In the towns, it is stated. 1,520 new schools are to be constructed to accommodate 907,000 children and in the villages in all 2,082 schools.

BROACH—A branch of the Broach Co-Operative Bank Ltd., was opened at Palej, an important Cotton Centre in the Broach District on the 10th insstant by the Thakore Saheb of Amod.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS FLAG

Satyamurti's Exhortation To Tamil-Speaking People

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Mr. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, has sent an appeal to the people of Tamil-speaking districts in the Madras Presidency inviting them to join the Congress in large numbers and to the Congress headquarters there to enrol at least two lakhs of members this year. He advises them to take a Preliminary census of all persons qualified to vote for the provincial legislature, especially those who are literate and who got franchise by their wifehood and also of those qualified to vote on ownership of property or payment of taxes as they will not be put on the roll voluntarily but will have to apply.

Mr. Satyamurti also appeals to all tax-payers to pay taxes on or before 31st March this year in order to enable them to have their names put on the electoral roll.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION.

Pt. Govind Vallab Pant and Mr. Satyamurti, General Secretaries of the Congress Parliamentary Board, are shortly addressing all Provincial Congress Committees inviting them to make suggestions with regard to the contesting of elections to the Council of State which will take place in the summer this year and the selection of candidates for the same wherever they recommend that the Congress should contest. This letter will be in pursuance of the decision of the Congress Parliamentary Board taken a few days ago.—A. P.

TAGORE PRAISES KATHAKALI

"Rhythmic Revelation In Gorgeous Settings With Marvellous Music

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

"Inimitable" was the expression used by Rabindranath Tagore, who was the chief among a large and distinguished gathering which attended the opening performance by a troupe of Kathakali dancers of South India at the New Empire Theatre, Calcutta, last evening, when his opinion was sought as to the quality of the entertainment.

It was an expression of the heroic age and the epic qualities were much appreciated by the Poet, who said that the inimitable technique bespoke a culture which was Indian's heritage. It was indeed a "rhythmic revelation in gorgeous settings with marvellous music."

In addition to Prof. Namboodri, who lead the party, Miss Kanaklata, Rajendra Shankar and Debendra Shankar, sister and brothers of Uday Shankar respectively, were prominent among the dancers, most of whom were well-known to Calcutta public.

While mythological motifs formed the main features of the performances, there was nothing archaic in them. The Vithal as the movements were, the gesture language was fully expressive, and to an audience mostly nurtured on the two great epics of India the dances recalled and revived scenes and characters, which they could not have otherwise visualised.

After two more performances the party will leave for a tour of Northern India.—A.P.

MUSLIM UNITY PLANS

League-Conference Merger Proposal To Be Discused

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 15.

The Muslim members of the Central Legislature appear to be deeply interested in to-morrow's informal conference of Muslim leaders in the presence of the Aga Khan and Sir Fazl Hussain.

The main purpose of the discussions is reported to be to bring together all sections of Muslim opinion with a view to secure unity and perfect internal political organisation.

There is no doubt the talks will also deal with the important question of methods which they should pursue in relation to the new constitution. One particular problem engaging the attention is the proposed merger of the All-India Muslim Conference and the Muslim League according to the 'statement' the Aga Khan emphasises the importance of keeping the bulk of the community together and welcomes the co-operation of other interests and faiths but disfavours the suggestion that there might be meeting with Hindu leaders unless there was a reasonable hope of some possibility of success. "To meet and fail was worse than not to meet at all".

Referring to the political opinion in India the Aga Khan detects a healthy sign of growing tendency for parties to form on the lines of economic interests.

AGA KHAN AT ALIGARH

Muslim University's Tributes To His Services

ALIGARH, Feb 15.

His Highness the Agha Khan was given a rousing reception at the railway station by Nawab Bahadur Sir Mozammillullah Khan, the Nawab of Chattari, Sir Mohammad, Yamin Khan, Sir Mohd Yaqub, Prof. Halim Pro-Vice-Chancellor Dr. S.N.A. Jaffri, Mr. Donaldson Moulvi Obaidur Rahmankhan, the treasurer and members of the University, court and District officials. The Aga Khan drove to the University, escorted by a riding squad. His Highness inspected the guard of honour of the U.T.C. and Boy scouts, and entered the Strachey hall in academic costumes in a procession. Proceeding commenced with the recitation of Holy Quran.

Dr. Ziauddin, welcoming the Aga Khan, paid glowing tributes to his unique services to the Muslim community with the country, particularly in the cause of Muslim University, which owed its very existence to his pioneer efforts and munificence. He drew the Agha Khan's attention to the financial position and the requirement of the university. They needed 22 lakhs of rupees for colleges of agriculture, commerce and technology, 10 lakhs for library and the senate hall. Dr. Ziauddin fervently appealed to the Agha Khan "Your Highness led the movement for the University you alone can complete the task.—A.P.

Address To Aga Khan

Sir Ahmad Said, Nawab of Chattari read the address in Persian expressing high appreciation of H. H. the Agha Khan's great services in political, educational literary and economic fields and his efforts to bring about unity among all Indian communities.

Replying to the address H. H. the Aga Khan said he was not without emotions as he stood among them. Though he had come to Aligarh several times before, this was the first time he visited them as pro-Chancellor. He wished some younger Ruling Princes would occupy these high offices but he accepted the honour in the spirit of service and help to the University. The Aga Khan admitted the Muslim community needed privincial organisations for political and economic purposes but said it was essential to maintain our cultural and spiritual unity through Aligarh. Finally the Aga Khan promised to collect funds for the University.—A. P.

Election Of Captain Of India XI

Yuvraj Of Patiala Withdrawn From Election

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following attended the Cricket Control Board meeting held at Bikaner House, Nawab of Bhopal presiding.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, Honorary Secretary, Mr. Grant Govan, Vice-President, the Maharaja of Patiala (Southern Punjab), Siddiq Ali Khan (C. P. Berar), Mr. A. A. Fyzee (Bombay), Mr. C. M. Dewan (Gujrat), Mr Badrulislam (U. P.), Mr. J. Brittain-Jones (Rajputana and Army) Mr. Montia (Sind), Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram Hyderabad, Deccan, Mr. F. T. Jones (Delhi), Mr. P. Ranganathan (Mysore), Mr. M. Robertson (Bengal, Assam and Central India), Mr. C. Pattabirman (Madras), and Mr. S.E. West (N.I.C.A.). The meeting was held in camera.

PATIALA'S LETTER

The following letter from the Maharaja of Patiala was read by the President and was recorded.

Your Highness, since we met at Delhi during the Jubilee tournament and discussed cricket matters we have had invigorating experience of the visit of the Australian Team. My only object in bringing out that team was to benefit the Indian cricket. That the tour has undoubtedly done, but the sequel in the controversy about the selection of Captain and Vice-Captain has been extremely unfortunate. Recently I have read a great deal in the columns of many papers and heard even more on this subject and I am reluctantly compelled to write to Your Highness to say that with all my love for cricket and eagerness to develop the game in India I cannot let the name of Patiala be associated with what is happening now. Before the meeting this evening I should like to state definitely that it was never my intention that my son the Yuvraj of Patiala should either be Captain or Vice-Captain of the Indian Team to England through canvassing or without consideration of cricketing ability. In view of misunderstanding that seems to be prevalent I wish to withdraw the name of my son from being proposed either as Captain or Vice-Captain at this evening's meeting. I feel sure my request will save Your Highness a great deal of embarrasment and if Your Highness desires I shall be prepared to make a statement at the meeting. Yours sincerely, Bhupinder Singh, Patiala.

PATAUDIS RESIGNATION

Thereafter, the President read a letter from the Nawab of Pataudi resigning the captaincy of the Indian Team. In view of his continued illness and stating that at the time he was elected Captain he hoped he would be fit.

CAPTAIN'S ELECTION

When the question of selection of another Captain came Mr. F. T. Jones proposed and Mr. Robertson seconded the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, while the Sind member proposed Major C. K. Nayudu and the Maharaja of Patiala proposed Wazir Ali. Wazir Ali having withdrawn, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram was elected by 10 votes to five.

When election of the Selection Committee came up, the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Board was asked to join the Committee as he would infuse confidence in the country. He was persuaded to accept it and now the selection committee is composed of the Nawab of Bhopal, Nawab of Pataudi and Maharajkumar of Vizianagram.

The censure motion against the Selection Committee was lost by 13 votes to 2.

SELECTION COMMITTEE MEETING

The Selection Committee meets to-morrow morning to select the team for the English tour in the forthcoming summer. Their selection will be submitted to the Board in the evening for approval.

The Board will also elect to-morrow Vice-Captain and Manager of the team.—A. P.

India's Reply To Hitler's Insults

Bombay Students Demand Withdrawal From Berlin Olympic Games

"When Hitler insulted India by saying that the British taught us how to walk, he betrayed a poor knowledge of history which clearly proves that our forefathers were highly civilized and cultured at a time when Hitler's forefathers roamed in the forests naked," said Mr. M. C. Chagla, winding up a debate held under the auspices of the National Students' Union, on Saturday afternoon at the Blavatsky Lodge.

The hall was packed to full with students and others including a number of lady students when Mr. Shohet rose to move that "In the opinion of this House, in view of the reactionary attitude of Hitlerism towards the world in general and India in particular, India as a protest, should not participate in the forthcoming Olympic games to be held in Berlin."

SPORTS AND POLITICS.

At the outset Mr. Shohet claimed to be a sportsman himself and to have great love for sports. But he did not subscribe to the view that sports and politics could be separated. Nothing, not even marriage, he maintained, can escape being influenced by political considerations. And the Olympic games being an international function were very much involved with politics.

He referred to the elimination of Jews and Socialists from the German Olympic teams as an instance of how the Nazis showed their sporting spirit.

Then he recalled the various insults that Hitler and his colleagues had from time to time hurled at India and the other Eastern people. There were very derogatory references to the Indian nationalist leaders like Mahatma Gandhi in Herr Hitler's autobiography and in his recent speech he had made yet another attack on Indians. What shall be our answer to these repeated insults? he asked and suggested that in the present circumstances the only effective way in which they could voice their protest was to boycott the Olympic games.

Mr. V. B. Shambaug led the opposition and contended that the boycott of the Olympic games was not the proper method of protest. Instead, he proposed, that Indians should go to Berlin and by beating the Germans on their own ground should vindicate the honour of India.

A MENACE TO WORLD

A number of speakers followed on either side .The proposition received the strongest support from Mr. K. T. Chandy who characterized the opposition speeches as a manifestation of the slavish mentality. He ridiculed the idea of protesting to the League of Nations as a speaker on the other side had suggested. Hitlerism, he said, was not only anti-Jewish but what was even more important it sought to crush the German working class and as such was a menace to the world at large. He supported the proposer's contention that placed as Indians were politically they had no other means of protest but to withdraw from the Olympic games.

It was significant that while all the speakers who opposed the motion agreed that India had been repeatedly insulted by Hitler, the supporters made it perfectly clear that what they were opposed to was Hitlerism and not the German nation for whom all of them conferred great respect and admiration.

MR. CHAGLA'S SPEECH.

The same opinion was endorsed by the President, Mr. Chagla who wound up the debate after the voting had resulted in the proposition being passed by a large majority. He complimented the opposers on having advocated an unconvincing case in an able manner. Regarding the relation between sports and politics be held that while axiomatically it might be true to say that politics should not be allowed to interfere with sports, in practice it could only be accepted with reservations. Political differences, he said, should not affect social relations so long as they were based on sincerity and expressed with dignity. But it was a difficult matter altogehter when Herr Hitler chose to insult a people in the most undignified language.

The scandalous treatment meted out to the Jews, said Mr. Chagla, was one of the most disgraceful features of Nazism and would have shocked the world even if practised by a barbarian King of Africa. It was not physical oppression only but the idea was to crush the mind and views of the Jews.

Referring to Hitler's recent statement that the British had taught Indians to walk, Mr. Chagla said Hitler had betrayed a very poor knowledge of history and had forgotten that our forefathers were highly civilized and cultured when his own forefathers roamed in the forests naked. In view of these repeated insults he too agreed that as a protest India should not participate in the Olympic games.

RELEASED FROM DETENTION CAMP

Publicity Officer Of Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, February 15.

In pursuance of the recent change in the Government's policy towards the Bengal Detenus, Mr. Jnananjan Neogy, Publicity Officer of the Calcutta Corporation who so long has been confined in Buxa Detention Camp under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, was conditionally released yesterday for a period of six months.

He has taken up his duty as Publicity Officer of the Corporation from to-day.—United Press.

BHOPAL STATE AND WIDOW REMARRIAGE

BHOPAL, February 14.

The Government of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal are contemplating to move a Bill in the forthcoming session of the Bhopal State Legislative Council to grant further facilities to the widows intending to re-marry.

The aims and objects of the Bill are to encourage such widows to get themselves re-married, as find it difficult under the existing social customs and prevailing laws of the land.—United Press.

NEW TAXATION BILL FOR C. P.?

Govt. Plans To Meet Deficit

NAGPUR, February 15.

With a view to meet the deficit in the next Financial year's budget, the Government will introduce two new Bills, one levying taxes on entertainment and the other doubling the Registration fees on Motor Vehicles and Stamp Duty in certain cases. —United Press.

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